FREIGHT AND PASSAGE FOR MADRAS, TOUCHING AT POINT DE-GALLE IF NECESSARY.—The Teak built Grab Brig *Mahamoody*, of 158 Tons, newly coppered, Captain *J. Correya*, to sail about the end of this month. Apply to *Ismailjee Nooroodeen* at the House of Manockjee Jeejeebhoy in Moodicanah Street.—Bombay 16th July, 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Letters of administration ad Colliginda Bona in the Goods of *Thomas Powel Esqre.* late a Lieutenant Colonel in Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to *Julia Powell*, widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of July, 1839.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE.
Petitioner's Proctors.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *John Graham*, late of Bombay European, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *James Little, Walter Roberts, and Robert Lindsey Leckie, Esquires*, respectively, the Executors named in the said Testator's Will, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of July, 1839.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.—*Proctors.*

SUPREME COURT—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of *John Walton*, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Second or Queen's Regiment, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton Esquire*, Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of July 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK.
Proctor for Petitioner.

SUPREME COURT—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Chuttoo Tharraney*, late of Bombay Hindoo, Merchant, deceased, may be granted to *Lalljee Chuttoo*, of Bombay Hindoo, Inhabitant, the only son and sole Executor, named in and appointed by the said last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof, dated this 15th day of July 1839.

A. S. AYRTON—*Proctor.*

મરનાર•ચતુ•ધારાની•શ્રી•મુમબજ્જનો• ફીનડુ•વેપારી•હતો•તેનાં•છેલાં•વીલ•અથવા•વશીએતનામાનો•અખતીઆર•લેવા•શાચુ•શ્રી મુમબજ્જની•જુદીફ્રેઝરની•ક્ષુપરીમ•ફોરટમાં• લાવજા•ચતુ•શ્રી•મુમબજ્જનો•ફીનડુ•વેપારી• તથા•એખલો•એકજ•છોકરો•તથા•એખલો• એકજ•વકીલ•એ•મરનારે•પોતાના•એજ•વી લમો•ફેરવેઆછે•તેને•મરજ•શ્રીધીછે•જે•મહુ ને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•જેકો•હુનાં ભાળશાતા•હોયે•તેનાંમાને•જાફેર•થાએ—

તારીખ ૧૫ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૯ ✻

એ—એશ—એરતન•વકીલ•

SALE BY AUCTION.—ON Wednesday next the 17th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale, at their Rooms the following valuable Property viz. Carriage and Buggy Harness, Copper Scales of sizes; Gun flints. Plated Cruet Stands and Candlesticks, Pewter Coffee Pots, Bronzed Tea Urns, Boat Cloaks, Household Furniture, a full dress Cavalry Jacket, Sword belt and Sabre Sash, Barclay and Pine Cheese, Macaroni, Jams; baskets of Champaign and Burgundy, a small quantity of Porter and gun powder in Cannister.

AT NOON, a very steady strong Shigram, Horse.

FOR SALE.—*Forbes's Goozerattee Grammar*, Price 15 Rupees.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 16th July, 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 16th July 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEE

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 16 JULY, 1839. No. 3256.

MR. WAGHORN'S AGENCY.

HAS been transferred from the *Gazette* to the *Courier* Office.

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the H. C. Brig of War Euphrates will, provided the weather permits her coming out of Dock, be dispatched to Aden on the 18th instant.

A mail will be sent by her which will probably be transmitted to Suez by the Atalanta on the 26th August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD,—Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay, Castle, 4th July 1839.

With reference to the above, the Post Master General begs to notify for general information, that in consequence of a communication having been received from the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, stating that "should the Hon'ble Company's Brig Euphrates be ready to start for Aden on the 18th instant, she will leave at day-light on that morning, and that the Mail should consequently be sent on board by 5 o' lock on the evening of the 17th;" Letters and Packets intended to be sent by that opportunity will be received at the Post Office till 3 P. M. of that day, viz. the 17th instant.

E. E. ELLIOT.
Post Master Genl.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office,
10th July 1839.

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice, that he expects to be able to dispatch a Steamer with a Packet for England, via the Persian Gulph, on Thursday the 1st of August next.

It is requested, that letters and dispatches, public and private, for this Packet, may be made as small and light as possible.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1839.

With reference to the above notifications, the undersigned, as agent for Mr. Waghorn, begs to intimate, that he is prepared to register letters &c. to be forwarded to Europe, through Mr. W's. Agency, on the terms specified below.

Letters, Newspapers and Parcels can only be received on payment of these charges, which guarantee their transmission, at Mr. W's. expence, from any place in the Red Sea or Persian Gulph, at which they may be landed, to Alexandria, from whence they are forwarded by the French, Austrian, or Falmouth Packets, as may be most opportune, or judged most adviseable, to ensure despatch.

After payment and registration of such letters &c. at Mr. W's Office, it behoves the parties, taking the benefit of this Agency, thereafter to carry the same to the General Post Office here, and to pay the Egyptian Postage, a scale of which is subjoined, but in case this should be attended with inconvenience to Parties at a distance, the undersigned will undertake to have their communications duly posted, upon being paid the Post Office charge at the same time with Mr. W's. or receiving a reference for such payment to some party resident here.

JOHN HANNAY.
Courier Office, Bombay 12th July 1839.

MR. WAGHORN'S CHARGES.

WEIGHT.	CHARGE.
Letters, if weighing less than one sicca weight or tola..	Re 1
and for every additional sicca weight.....	" ½
Law Papers, Vouchers, &c. not exceeding 3½ tolahs....	" 1
if not exceeding 6 tolahs.....	" 1½
ditto 9 ditto.....	" 2
For every additional 3 ditto.....	" ½
News and other Printed papers, not exceeding 3½ tolahs	" ½
if not exceeding 6 tolahs.....	" 1
ditto 9 ditto.....	"
ditto 12 ditto.....	" 1½
for every additional three tolahs.....	" ¼
Parcels not containing Letters or Newspapers, per lb..	" 10

POST OFFICE CHARGES.

A Letter weighing ¼ of a Tola to be charged 9 Ans.
Do. 1¼ Tola 1 Rupee
Do. 2 Tola 1 Rupee 10 Ans.
Do. 2¼ " 2 Rupees.
and upon every additional ¼ of a Tola 9 Ans."

NOTICE.

MR. ANGUS FLETCHER was this day admitted a Partner of my establishment, and the business will henceforth be carried on, under the firm of INNES FLETCHER & Co.

(Signed.) JAMES INNES.

Canton 8th May 1839.

FOR SALE—At the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co., the following Wines of Superior quality.

Champaign ex Triumph.....	@ Rs.	36	per doz.
Sauterne.....	@ "	16	"
A small quantity of Superior Port Wine..	@ "	18	"
" Madeira....	@ "	24	"
Sherry in Wood.....	@ "	325	per Hhd.
From Todd and Bosanquit.			
Sherry in Cases 3. dozen each.....	@ "	22	per doz.
Champaign do. do.....	@ "	35	"
" 6 do. Pints.....	@ "	18	"
From Monsr. B. Phelon.			
Claret in Cases 1 & 3 dozen qrts.....	@ "	22	per doz.
" 2 Pints....	@ "	12	"

BOMBAY
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.
Saturday, July 15th, 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS

The weather has continued very seasonable since the date of our last, and we have had plentiful falls of rain.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Transactions have been confined within very narrow limits this week, and the only one that has come to our knowledge is of 600 Candies of Oomrawutty at Rs. 135 ₹ Candy.—In the unsettled position of affairs in China, it is probable that speculation towards that quarter will in the mean time be checked.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COPPEE (*Mocha*).—An arrival has taken place and on our returns we find a purchase of 200 nungs at Rs. 12 ₹ Maund, which is considerably above the opening price of last season.

EUROPE GOODS.

BEER —	50 Hhds. Elliotts.....	Rs. 27 0 0	₹	Hhd.
Do.—	50 do. Bass's.... ..	" 57 2 0	₹	do.
Do.—	100 do. do.....	" 40 0 0	₹	do.
BRANDY.	10 Gallons.....	" 2 1 25	₹	Gallon.
Do.—	15 do.....	" 2 0 50	₹	do.
BOTTLES.	300 empty Gross.....	" 1 2 0	₹	Gross.
PINTS.—	100 do do.....	" 1 0 0	₹	do.

METALS.—There have been some small transactions during the week, and the prices obtained for the different descriptions of Iron are rather lower than previously, there being little or no outlet at this season, and the retail merchants being obliged to keep their purchases in store.—The following are the particulars.

144 Candies Iron Swedish.....	@ Rs. 59	₹	Candy.
129 Ditto. do. bar British.....	@ " 39½	₹	do.
120 Ditto. do. Nail rod round & sqre.	@ " 46½	₹	do
300 Cwts. do Sheet.....	@ " 8	₹	do.
220 Ditto. do. Hoop.....	@ " 6½	₹	do.
100 Casks do. Nails.....	@ " 19½	₹	Cwt

COPPER.—A sale of 102 Cwts. of old appears on our returns at Rs. 49 ₹ Cwt.

LEAD RED.—About 200 Cwts. have lately been imported and for which Rs. 16 ₹ Cwt. have been offered.

QUICKSILVER.—Is in good enquiry at Rs. 90 ₹ Maund with only a small quantity in importers hands.

PIECE GOODS.—The only sales reported during the week are the following.

MADAPOLLAMS (*grey*)—800	Pieces have been sold..	@ Rs. 5	₹ 0	p. p.
SHIRTINGS do.— 600	do. 36 Inches.....	@ " 6	₹ 0	p. p.
LONGCLOTHS do.— 2000	do. 40 do.	@ " 6	₹ 20	p. p.
MULE TWIST.— 100 Bales or 20,000 lbs.				
No. 20, 22 24.....		@ Rs. 6¼	annas	₹ lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Are still in good demand, and sales of Four ₹ cents of 1835-36 have been made during the week at Rs. 99½ ₹ 100.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Very few have lately been negotiated, and scarcely any foreign bills, or drafts under Credits are offering.

DO. ON CALCUTTA.—As no Govt. bills are offering, Rupees continue to be shipt in considerable quantities.

DO. ON CANTON.—Are in no demand at present.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Scarcely any thing is doing in the way of engagements and only two ships are now loading. Rates are nominal at Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 ₹ Candy.

DO TO ENGLAND.—Has been engaged to Liverpool during the week at 50*s* ⌈ ₹ ton, and to London at 60*s* ⌈ to 70*s* ⌈ but the latter is rather above the present currency.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.

	Buy	Sell
	Rs as	Rs as
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 1151 to No 3000...	108-8	108-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No. 6000 ..	109 4	109-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825 26		
From No 6001 to No. 10,000..	110-4	110-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No. 15,200	111-8	111-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30.....	112	112-4
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33.....	105-12	106
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs.....	99-8	99-10
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35.. Nominal.....	115	115-8

None offering.

Course of Exchange.

		s. d.	s. d.
Bills on Calcutta @	30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	102	102-8
Bills on Madras @	30 ditto....ditto.....	101	101-8
Bills on Canton @	60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars.		208
Bills on London @	6 months sig ht.....	2-1½	2-1½
Bills on London @	30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	2-	1-11½

Price of Bullion and Specie

	Rs. as	Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100.....	221	221-8
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100.....	220-12	221
German Crowns ₹ 100.....	213	213-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg....	10	10-4
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs..None in the market.....	104-4	104-8
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs.....ditto.....	104	104-4

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London.....	3 0 0 *a* 3 8 0	₹ Ct	
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope.....	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0	do	
Ditto Port Louis.....	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0	do	
Ditto Calcutta.....	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0	do	
Ditto to Madras.....	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0	do	
Ditto Colombo.....	1 0 0 *a* 1 8 0	do	
Ditto Whampoa.....	2 8 0	do	
Ditto Batavia.....	2 0 0	do	
Ditto to Singapore.....	2 0 0	do	
Ditto Bassorah.....	3 0 0	do	
Ditto Bushire.....	28 0	do	

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—On perusing this day's *Times*, I observed in the Editorial remarks on the Climate of Candahar "that it was *getting rather hot* at that place, as the Thermometer was 102° at noon! !" In the name of all that's torrid, horrid, rigid and frigid, what is the Editor's maximum idea of comfortable heat, if, as he states 102° is only *getting rather hot*? why a Salamander couldn't live in it! Agreeable to *Fahrenheit's* scale of progressive heat 56° is Temperate 76° Summer heat; consequently 66° is our calculation of the medium of heat, and 70° would be *getting rather hot* with us at home, and I can see no positive cause why we should be *grill'd* into a different belief here. According to the *Times'* notion of heat, I should be very sorry to be obliged to exist in what he would call *rather cold*. I'd wager Edinbro' to St. Giles's that the writer of that article did not come *very far* north, as perhaps he would have remembered his Countryman's address to his Methodistical auditors, in positively telling them the place of *Torment* was cold, and that they would be eternally freezing! for, said he (on being questioned on this original doctrine) was I to say it was hot they would be doing all they could to get there. So pray Mr. Editor do all you can to prevent this erroneous idea of Indian heat reaching "the land o'cakes" as, if the *Times* finds it's way there uncontradicted, we shall have this precious Isle of ours overwhelmed with Emigrants from all Lands to Ice-Land; then what will become of us. We of the mediocre and aspiring tribe must "hide our diminished heads" before the rising Suns of the north, those bonny(not bony) bra' lads would take us by storm one of the *Times' hot mornings*;—but should they come overland, why they'll catch the *plague*, and then they'll do to *plague* the Russians, Affghans, Scindians or any other "*ans.*"

Your's &c.
Y. Z. (WISEHEAD,)

Dock Yard, 13th July, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—I beg leave briefly to notice a letter which appeared in your last paper, signed P. M. respecting a Parsee youth, named Framjee Bomanjee.

It is not necessary for me to show what business I had to go so far as Surat, or what business I had even to step out of my own house; but I wish to observe that P. M. says too much, when he states that I was "perfectly satisfied that there was no restraint practised on Framjee" and that I saw "him enjoy the liberty of an independent British subject." No such statement is warranted by the published certificate which I unreservedly acknowledge. I have merely stated the substance of what Framjee told me in a short conversation, in the presence of many Parsees, and not my own impressions of his situation. Time will fully reveal it. At all events, his case, both as far as Parseeism and Christianity are concerned, requires further probation.

Sir, if you would give this an early insertion in your paper, you would much oblige.

Yours Obediently,
E. LECKEY.

Bombay 15th July 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 16TH JULY, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Tuesday.....	0 08	2 44
Wednesday.....	10 47	10 45
Thursday.....	11 11	11 37
Friday.....	11 58	0 20

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 15th Assist. Surgeon J. Broadshurst, 2d Bt. Artillery.
Do. do. Capt. Liddle, 23d Regt. N. I. from Karrack.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon M. Thompson, European Regt. from do.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon John Deas, from Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

July 14th Assist. Surgeon R. B. Kinsay, Bengal Medical Establishment to Calcutta.
Do. 12th Bt. Capt. Fraser, B. European Regt. to Poona.
Do. 16th Capt. Henry Macan, 17th Regt. N. I. to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

In the Fort on the 5th instant, Mrs. Ann Mary, McDonald, relict of the late Capt. W. McDonald, of the Indian Navy.

July 11th John Thomas, the Infant son of Capt. James Scott Country Service, aged 2 months and 21 days.

At Poona, on the 12th instant, Henry Pendrill, son of Major Waddington, Engineers, aged eight months.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 13th. Ship Futtay, Rahimon, Shaboo bin Tyele, Naiquadah, from Mocha, 28th June.

Passengers.—200 Pilgrims.

Do. Barque Swallow, R. McAllerton, Master, from Padang, 14th June.

Passengers.—Dossabhoy Ardaseer, Pestonjee Ardaseer, 1 Clerk, 2 Servants, 1 Malay, his wife and 2 Boys.

Do. 14th. Ship Demerara Packet, Alexander Bridges, Master, from Llanelly 20th February, touched at Simons Bay.

Do. The East India Company's Sloop of War, Elphinstone, T. Rogers Commander, from Karrack, 26th June.

Passengers.—Capt. Liddell, Assist. Surg. Broadhurst, and Assistant Surg. Thompson.

Do. The East India Company's Steamer Kilkenny G. R. Fox, Capt. from Cork, left Cork, 6th March, touched at St. Vincent, Village Bay, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius.

July 15th. Ship Earl of Clare, James Scott, Master, returned from Sea.—Loss of Lower stays and Sails.

DEPARTURES.

July 13th. Ship William Sharples, James McClelland, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. 14th Ship Earl of Clare, James Scott, Master, to China.

Passengers.—7 Parsees.

Do. Ship Thomas Worthington, Thos. Wakeham, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. Ship Sullamany, Alexander McFarlane, Master, to Calcutta.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N..	Bushire ..	1st Augt
Ann.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	China....	quick desp.
Golconda.....	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..		
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries&Co.....	Bordeaux.	15th July
Manchester.....	W. Nicol and Co.....	Ditto.. ..	Quick desp.
Albyn.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	Ditto.. ..	
British Merchant....	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Liverpool.	20th July.
Thomas Coutts.....	B. & A. Hormasjee....	China.	25th July
Triumph.....	Remington & Co.....		
Broad Oak.....	Remington & Co.....	Liverpool.	16th Ditto
Johnstone.....	Dirom Carter & Co...	Ditto.	25th Ditto
Wm Harris.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	London ..	Quick desp.
Thetis.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	Ditto.	30th July
Hector.....	Edmond, Bibby & Co..	Ceylon...	18th Ditto
Eamont	Frith & Co.....	Penang&c.	Ditto
Mahamoody.....	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Penang &c. P. Gulph.	
Lady Wilmot Horton.	Bhicajee Rustomjee..	Zanzibar..	Quick desp.
Helen.....	N. Cur etjee and Co...	Calcutta..	
Indus.....	Eduljee Framjee.....	Sydney. ..	
British King.....	Skinner & Co.....		
Fanny.....	Frith and Co.....	Trincomallie.... to China and Singapore.....	25th July
	J. P. de Silva..		Quick desp.
Crown.....	Dirom, Carter & Co..		
Syria.....	McVicar, Burn & Co..		
Caledonia.....	McGregor B. & Co...	Liverpool..	Quick desp.
Alanker.....			
John Denniston.....	Grey & Co.....		
Commerce.....	McVicar Burn & Co..		
Sir Herbert Compton..			
Lady Grant.....			
Futtay Rahimon....			
Swallow.....			
Demerara Packet....	Frith & Co.....		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convoy a Mail to Suez
H. C. Vessels.—Brig of war Euphrates.
" " " Receiving Ship Hastings.
" " " Steamer Semiramis.
" " Indus.
Kelkenny.
" " " Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
" " " Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.
" " " Sloop of War Elphinston.

Country Vessels.—Cambridge, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benare Brig Grab Caudry, Patamber Savoy, Jeune, Earl of Clare, Ardaseer Pazerabany, Narsew, Fanny Bampertap, Hannah, and Earl of Clare
Arab—Ship Tauze
American—Barque A. Gracie.
His Highness Imaum of Mascut—Brig of War Tauze.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
Glenelg.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	London ..	26th March
Colombo.....	.....	do.. ..	10th do
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	do.. ..	14th April
Childe Herold..	Foster & Co.....	do.. ..	20th May
Isabella.....	Dirom C. & Co.....	do.. ..	10th April
Herculean.....	..... Do.....	do.. ..	20th May
Heywood.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	Liverpool.	20th May
Kingston.....	W. N. & Co.....	do.. ..	13th April
Grenada.....	Gibb Miller & Co.. ..	do.. ..	27th April
Lintin.....	Higginson & Cardwell	do.. ..	14th May
Alexander.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Llanelly..	In Feb
Batteshire.....	Skinner & Co.....	Clyde.. ..	1st May
Buckingamshire....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	St. Aust	
Severn.....	..... Do.....	Bordeaux..	
Paquet d'Havana....	.....	Calcutta..	
Emilia.....	Thos Jeffries & Co..	Rio.. ..	1st Jan
St. Gualtes.....	.....	Lisbon....	2nd Feb
Lady Feversham....	Dirom C. & Co.....	London ..	Early July.
George Canning.....	Foster & Co.....	do.	22d June.
Hopkinson.....	Edmund Bibby & Co...	do.	end of May.
Herald.....	Ritchie S. & Co.....	do.	1st June.
Herefordshire.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	do.	end of May.
Berkshire.....	.....	do.	In August.
Owen Glendower....	.....	do.	25th May.
Nisera.....	.....	Shields.. ..	3d do.
Commerce.....	McVicar, Burn & Co..	Liverpool	20th do.
Princess Charlotte....	Dirom C. & Co..	do.	end June.
Sir Collin Campbell..	*Gibb* Mill & Co..	do.	1st do.
Grace.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	do.	
Regulus.....	Ritchie & Co..	do.	20th May.
Hero.....	W. A. & Co.....	Clyde	25th do.

From Singapore—Asia Felix, and Malabar.
" *Colombo.*—Jeune Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Harsinger, Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey and Futtay Salam.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE.—JULY 3.

We have no *Official* intelligence as yet of Maharajah Runjeet Sing's death, but there does not exist the least doubt as to the fact; further confirmation has however arrived in a Supplement to the Loodiana Ukhbar of the 27th ultimo, dressed in *deep mourning*; we have given a translation of it below, as well as of a portion of the Ukhbar in which it is stated that the Maharajah had, when in a dying state, declared his eldest son his heir. Should any Official notice of the Lion's decease arrive, before the Dak leaves, we will publish it in a Supplement.

To remedy any neglect that may have inadvertently occured in despatching our Extra of the 1st July, (a most untoward event having thrown us into a state of momentary confusion), we again give it insertion.

The following is translated from the Supplement to the *Loodiana Ukhbar* of the 27th June.

"Maharajah Runjeet Sing's death took place on the 25th June, from Palsy; he is deeply lamented by his family, as well as by his subjects. The usual ceremonies were performed on the corps according to the customs of the Hindoos.

We received this intelligence after our paper had gone to press, or, we should have given a more detailed account of this mournful event, but we shall not fail to do so in our next number."

From the Loodiana Ukhbar of the same date.

"By a letter from Lahore we learn, that when the Maharajah felt himself dying, he sent for his eldest son Koonwur Khurruck Sing, and made over the charge of the whole of his Territories to him, and appointed Rajah Dheean Sing, his Vizeer. He also issued orders to all the Rajahs and Sirdars, to obey the Koonwur as they would him. The title conferred on Rajah Dheean Sing, the Vizeer, is, "*Naib-i-Sultunut Uzma, khairkhoah-i sumeem, Dowlut-i-Koobra, Vuzier-i-Azum, Dustoor-i-mouzum, Mooktear Jung Rajah Dheean Sing Bahadoor.*"

Our latest letters from Candahar bear dates of the 4th and 5th June. They give us no other news than that the Army would not move till the beginning of July,—and are full of the same complaints of scarcity &c. as any of our former letters.—It is stated that about 500 camp followers, anxious to revisit their *father land*, managed to get their discharges; but had not proceeded far on the road before they were attacked by the prowling bands of marauders that surround the city; and were almost all cut to pieces, a few returned to camp naked and penniless; it is stated to be almost dangerous to go beyond the precincts of the encampment.

We mentioned, in the last number of the *Gazette*, that Colonel Sutherland had arrived at Ajmere, but was expected to return to Joudpore with a large force in September next. This information has been confirmed by subsequent letters received from the Westward. They state that all attempts, on Colonel Sutherland's part, to bring matters to an amicable conclusion, have been unsuccessful, and that nothing short of coercive measures can bring these barbarians to their senses; for this purpose, a force, consisting of 2 Regiments Light Cavalry, one European and 5 Native Regiments, with a proportional complement of Artillery will be called out after the rains.

It is not however known, who is to have the Command of this force; but we conclude that one of the unemployed Major Generals will be nominated to it.

There are reports in circulation, emananting from Jeypore; that Major Ross has called upon the Rawul and Luchmun Sing, to produce the accounts kept during the time of their administration; this has perplexed and annoyed them in no slight degree; they complain, that they are no longer *Maliks*, that they cannot act as their Predecessors have done, and that they have now all the trouble and none of their profits.

The *Sahib* Agent is considered by them as much *curious* in his enquiries; as he insists upon knowing, upon what grounds certain *Thakoos* of the *Raj* have been ousted out of their lands, and, why others have been endowed with grants, said to be worth lakhs of rupees. From all accounts they appear to have used the revenue, according to their own will and pleasure apparently forgetful of their only holding the country in trust, during the minority of the young Rajah. Great confusion of course prevals, and we hear, that the road beetween Delhi and Ajmere is nearly impassable on account of the numerous bands of plunderers.

According to late accounts received from the Army in the Field, it would appear that Mherab Allee Khan of Khilat is to be deposed, and perhaps subjected to severe treatment as a punishment for the misdeeds of the Belooch and Khakana * tribes over whom he is considered to hold despotic sway.

Except those *Politicals* engaged in negociating with the Khan, none can possibly speak with certainty as to his criminality, or to what extent he has justly incurred the charge of treachery, but whatever may be the real state of the case, it is to be hoped that Government will deal leniently with the offender, for in truth there is much to be urged in his behalf.

Laying aside the trying situation in which he has been placed, in itself sufficient to excuse the acts of an ignorant Chieftain, unacquainted with the civilized mode of warfare, let it be remembered, that to Mherab Allee Khan alone does Shah Shuja ul Moolk owe his existence.

When the Shah failed in his former attempt and fled closely pursued by the sanguinary Chiefs of Khandahar, he found a sanctuary within the Fort of Khilat, and the Chief himself with the generosity characteristic of an Asiatic Noble left nothing wanting to sooth and alleviate the condition of the unfortunate, but imbecile Monarch, and finally regardless of threats held out by a then powerful party or the temptation of every species of bribe, escorted the Shah and followers to a place of safety far out of the reach of his enemies.

It is perhaps doubtful whether the Shah will now come forward and be to the Chief of Khelat, that true friend which the latter was to him in the hour of adversity, especially as the Khan has incurred the displeasure of the Sahiban Aleeshan. Let us hope that the British Government will not be unmindful of the services rendered to their ally although he himself is willing to forget them, and that the line of Policy pursued as regard to Rhelat, will be marked with that liberality, which has hitherto and ever will maintain unsullied the British name among all Assiatic Nations.

A Letter from Ferozepore, dated 29th June, confirms the death of Runjeet Sing. He died about 5 o'clock on the evening of the 27th, and not on the † 25th of June, as stated by our former Correspondent, he was, however, so insensible on that date, that his own people supposed him dead, and gave out the report of his being so; it appears that he lingered on for two days in an almost insensible state. The Government is said to be firmly fixed in the hands of Kurruck Sing, supported by Raja Dhyan Sing; but matters look suspicious towards Peshawur.

Coals are being laid at depots along the Indus for the Steamer.—Extra, July 3.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JUNE, 28.

The remarks we lately made on the affair of the Parsee converts at Bombay, have led to some discussion at that Presidency, and elicited from the Reverend Dr. Wilson, a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Bombay Courier*, which we republish, together with the Editors comments on our article and on the Reverend gentleman's communication.

The *Bombay Courier*, we perceive concurs in the general views we have expressed on the subject of conversion, and in the reasoning by which we endeavoured to support them. For ourselves, we can only say that the more we see and hear of the effects of Missionary labours, and the more we learn of the native character, the more we become convinced of the necessity of the utmost caution in interfering with native prejudices, the more we become sensible of the importanee of making general and exclusively secular education precede all attempts at conversion.

In our reference to the particular case of the two Parsees converted at Bombay, we fear, from an expression in Dr. Wilson's letter, that we have had the misfortune to give offence to that gentleman; for he applies to our remark the epithet "offensive," though in the same sentence he admits that they were "mild." It must be the matter and not our manner, that offended the worthy Missionary; and if so, there is the more cause for regret, if our offence be any other than an honest, however erroneous, difference of opinion. We can assure Dr. Wilson, that in any other respect we are unconscious of having giving expression to a sentiment that could fairly be termed offensive, and should very much regret offending one for whose character, vocation and talent, we entertain so high a respect as we do for those of Dr. Wilson.

We are accussed of something like misrepresentation, in stating that the first measures of the Parsees were legal, that they sued out (not *served* out as it was misprinted) their writ of *Habeas* in due legal form; the fact is denied, and is no doubt incorrectly stated, for Dr. Wilson refers to the violent proceedings had recourse to, prior to the appeal to a Court of Law. On this point we readily acknowledge our error. The reverend gentleman very naturally and fairly assumes, that we must have been acquainted with those circumstances as they are published in the *Gazette*; but the fact is, that we wrote our remarks without having all the papers before us, and our impresssion was, that the violent proceedings were merely threatened, and that the threat to resort to them was ulterior instead of anterior, in point of date, to the application to the Court. We know, of course, that we may be told that we ought to have read over all the various articles on the subject, before we proceeded to comment upon it; but if every Editor of a daily journal were to attempt rigidly to observe this rule, he would never get through with his daily routine of business. We wrote under an erroneous impression as to this particular point of the case, and we readily correct our mistake. It is unnecessary to repeat what we said as to the course to be pursued in the event of any appeal to force, for there can be but one opinion on the subject.

On the other parts of Dr. Wilson's letter, it is not necessary for us to offer any remarks, except perhaps on his penultimate paragraph, in which he has rightly interpreted us as advocating, entirely secular education for the youth of India. When they are educated,

* Erroneously called Kakur. This tribe derive the name of Kharkana from their ancient custom of living in caves, holes. Khak—earth; Khana—a habitation.

† The same error occurred in the translation from the supplement to the *Loodiana Ukhbar*.

then let Missionaries assail them with arguments in favour of our religion, and they will then, when they succeed, gain converts more likely to do them credit, and to influence other Natives to follow their example. On this point, the reverend gentleman is pleased to be facetious with us. He says, that he is willing to adopt our system on certain conditions, which are not in "the slightest degree *unreasonable*"—they are merely to suspend *entirely* the operation of all the evil passions of our nature during the process of education!!! We think we may fairly answer, that when he can show us, that his own system, with all its advantages, effects that object, we will readily close with his proposal. Until he can, he must excuse us, if we think his proposal not every reasonable, however high the compliment he pays to merely secular education, in supposing that it can effect that which his own favorite system of proselytism, has never yet accomplished. Dr. Wilson's proposal reminds us forcibly, indeed, of a notion of that wild enthusiast Rousseau:—"If," says he, "you could bring up your pupil healthy and robust to the age of 12 years, without his being able to distinguish his right hand from his left, the eyes of his understanding would be open to reason at your first lesson: void both of habit and prejudice, *his passions* would not operate against your endeavours, and he would become, under proper instructions, the wisest of men!! No man has ever yet succeeded, we believe, in realizing this hypothesis, but it is quite as reasonable and as practicable as Dr. Wilson's either under his own system or any other. It is the business of a sound secular education, to direct and control the passions—to extinguish them is utterly beyond the power of that or any other system, secular or sectarian.

MADRAS.

THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—JULY 5.

ARCOT.—A Correspondent at Arcot in adverting to a Vellore report of the probable march of the 5th Cavalry, noticed by us a few days ago, assures us that nothing at present indicates the probability of their moving, but that it is supposed a Wing of the 8th Cavalry is preparing for service, as a selection has been made from the whole Regiment of the most athletic men, whose names and numbers have been published in Regimental Orders and those of the left wing transferred to the right. On the 1st Instant too all the objectionable horses of the Right Wing were shifted to the left and replaced by effective ones. In the Hospital also, medicines have been assorted and set apart, but not a word has transpired from the Authorities on the spot, of any part of the Regiment being likely to move. Some persons imagine that the Detachment is to be sent to the Eastward: others say, the Southern Mahratta country, and a rumour is even abroad, that it is to accompany the Commander-in-Chief to Kurnool.

The month has set in with its usual moist cloudy weather, and light rains, the latter as yet however insufficient to cause any sensible difference in the Tanks.

H. M. TROOPS.—The Details of H. M. 21st Fusiliers proceed to Calcutta in the *Marquis of Camden*, which will sail on Saturday next; Lieutenant Herriot, and Ensigns Frend, Daniell, Wilton and Barbauld, of H. M. 55th Foot, have received orders to join forthwith; it is supposed, in consequence of the Regiment being short of Officers.

RUMOURS OF THE DAY.—We have just heard a report, tho' how far true we cannot say, that peremptory orders have been received from the Court of Directors to throw open to situations of Assistant Collectors to Natives of the East, without regard to creed or color.

CAPE.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.—JUNE 5.

By private letters from England, on which reliance may be placed, we learn that the Lieut.-Governor, (Capt. Stockenstrom,) may be expected here in the course of the present or next month, to resume his official duties.

The language held here by certain parties respecting the state of the Frontier districts, and, latterly, of the Colony generally, has found its way, we observe, into some of the English papers. Speaking of letters received from the Cape, the *Times* of the 20th February remarks:—

"These letters make some desponding reflections on the decaying state of the colony. Up to the year 1834 provisions were cheap and abundant, and beef of excellent quality (as one instance) was commonly sold at 1d. per pound, which now was 4d., and all this was attributed to the extensive emigrations of the farmers and the insecurity of property from the plundering habits of the native tribes, encouraged by the supineness of the Government."

From his perfect acquaintance with the condition of the Colony for the last quarter of a century, the Lieut.-Governor will have been able to preserve the Colonial Office from falling into the error of supposing that our present condition is fairly described in these letters, or that the misfortunes to which we have been exposed during the last two or three years, are either unprecedented in our history, or greater than those to which other colonies, or other countries, are periodically subject. Even at this moment, if the Cape be compared with N. S. Wales, Van Diemen's Land, or Western or Southern Australia, the scale would turn decidedly in its favor. We say nothing of the Canadas, New Brunswick, nor of the neighbouring American States, though when we compare our *dangers* with theirs, few will be found in their hearts to admit that *despondency* at the Cape is consistent either with courage or enterprise.

But the points to which the Lt.-Governor would particularly direct the attention of Her Majesty's Government would, no doubt, be the defence of the Eastern Frontier, and the Emigration of the Boers into the interior.

The remedy for the evils complained of under the first head will easily be met by an additional military force, and an effective policy—the establishment having reference to the *service* to be performed, and not to the *cost*.

How far it is possible *now* to check the Emigration of the Boers, is a question on which we do not choose at present to enter. But the evils arising from the swarming of British subjects towards the Interior, may be greatly diminished by adding to the garrison at Natal, and by having the resort to that place under proper restrictions—that is, by prohibiting the importation of gunpowder, fire-arms, and ardent spirits. A better course than this, could, we believe, have been pursued some years ago, but we doubt whether any thing better for all parties, can now be suggested.

To time, and the industry of the Colonists themselves, all the other evils so eloquently set forth, must be committed for cure.

Sailed out of Table Bay.

June 3. *Alfred*, J. Jameson, to London
3. *Felicity*, A Small, to London.
3. *Catharine*, C. S. Evans to London.
3. *Mary*, J. Hulme, to Natal.
4. *Larkins*, J. Walton, to Madras.
4. *Tweed*, R. Lawson, to Calcutta.

In Table Bay.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
SHIPS.		
Elizabeth,	R. Highat,	Aladras.
Hilda,	B. Lundgren,	Batavia.
Vibilia,	Terry,	Hbt. Town.
BARKS.		
Crusader,	McDonnell,	V. D. Land.
Chieftain,	Heaton.	Calcutta.
Glasgow,	J. Thomson,	Calcutta.
Harlequin,	Robertson,	Calcutta.
City of London,	W. Martin,	London.
Hamilton Rose,	G. Robb,	
BRIGS.		
Eliza,	Drummond,	London.
Eagle,	J. Roallons,	London.
Portenia,	C. Comin,	
Martine,	Wortenberg,	Batavia.
Peacock,	G. Holmes,	Boston.
SCHOONERS.		
Marion,	G. Barrow,	
Hero,	J. Lloyde,	Algoa Bay.
Hope.	T H. Cox,	
Louisa,	V. der Plank,	
Eleanor,	C. Botha,	
Munster Lass,	G. Carew,	

Friends' Goodwill, cutter, H. McDonald, Jeary, Mossel Bay.

From the *Sydney* papers of *February*, we observe that Mr. Justice Burton was about to leave the colony for England.

Some judicious measures had been proposed by the Governor, for the protection of the distant settlers against the Natives, and *vice versa*.

SHEEP.—14,000 Sheep were sold, Feb. 14th, at 13s. 6d. a-head.

GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

The Supreme Court, in the case '*Ebden v. Watt*, yesterday, gave a formal judgement, declaring that Government Promissory Notes, now in circulation in place of the paper Rix-Dollars, to be Legal Money:—That is, they are a *legal tender* within the Colony.

This question is, therefore, set at rest in the most satisfactory manner; and we shall now say of the paper Rix-Dollar, as *Cobbett* said of the potatoe—"we hope this is the last time we shall ever write the word or see the thing."

LIST OF ARRIVALS AT, AND DEPARTURES FROM ST. HELENA OF BRITISH VESSELS

Names of Vessels	Commanders.	Date of Arrival at St. Helena	Where from	Bound to	Date of sailing from St. Helena.
Adrastus, (bark)....	W. Day	1839			
Lady Feverham	G. Webster	April 17	Mauritius	Liverpool	
Sancho Panza, (brig)....	R. Lanchian	17	Bombay	London	
Duke of Lancaster,.....	E. Hargreaves	18	Cape	Liverpool	
Formosa, (sarl).....	C. Bell	20	China	London	
Columbine, (brig of war)	G. Peters	20	Bombay	Liverpool	
Cheltenham, (brig of war)	G. Elliott, Esq.	20	Calcutta	Do.	
Jane Brown (bark).....	J. Smith	21	China	London	
Eleanor Russell, (bark)..	J. Dunlop	21	Do.	Liverpool	
Moffatt, (bark).....	C. H. Worth	23	Mauritius	London	
Oriental,.....	T. Dalton	23	China	Liverpool	
Hope, (brig).....	W. Wilson	24	Do.	Cowes for orders	
St. Helena, (schooner) ..	R. Told	25	Mauritius	London	
Ceylon.....	T. Long	26	Cape	Liverpool	
Thomas Bold.....	E. Macconihay	26	Manilla	Boston	
Louisa Monroe (bark)....	W. Croughan	28	Sumarang	Cowes for orders	
Acosta, (bark).....	N. Lowry	29	Calcutta	Liverpool	
Belle Alliance:.....	J. Rile	29	Ceylon	London	
Friends, (bark).....	J. Botford	30	China	Do.	
Belfour, (brig).....	W. Foster	30	Singapore	Do.	
Apollo, (H. M. S.).....	A. Kerley, Esq.	May 1	Bombay	Liverpool	
Courier, (do).....	J. Dixon	8	Ceylon	Amsterdam	
Vixen, (schooner).....	J. Palmer	8	Calcutta	Portsmouth	
Java,.....	R. Jolting	9	Mysa Bay	London	
			(Calcutta	Do.	
		May			April 17
		9			1839

ARRIVALS AT ST. HELENA SINCE THE ABOVE LIST.

May 10.—English ship Inglis, Captain Routh, from China to London
" 12.—Do. do. Exmouth, Captain Warren, from Calcutta to London.
" 13.—English ship Woodbridge, Capt Dobson from Manilla to Lon.
" 13.—Do. bark Duke of Roxburgh Capt. Thompson, from Singapore to London.
" 13.—Do. brig Richard Bell, Capt. Millman from Calcutta to Lon.
" 13.—Do. bark Lady East Captain Emery, from Bombay to Lon.
" 14.—English ship Crescent, Captain Goldie, from China to Lon.
" 14.—Do. bark Pandora, Captain Grayson, from Singapore to Lon.
" 14.—Do. brig Lively, Captain Godfrey, from Cape to London.
" 15.—Do. bark Bengal Merchant, Captain Campbell from Calcutta to London.
" 15.—Do. whaler Pilot, Captain Bunker, from Whaling to London.
" 15.—Do. ship Artemis, Captain Losh, from Calcutta to Liverpool.
" 15.—Do. do. Bland, Captain Callan, from Calcutta to Liverpool.
" 16.—Do. bark Berkshire, Captain Clarkson, from Bombay to Lon.
" 16.—English bark Elora, Captain Blair, from Bombay to Liverpool.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 16th JULY, 1839.

The arrivals since our last are as follows, 13th July, Ship *Futtay Rahimon*, Abdool Kareem Nacodah, from Mocha 28th June, 13th, Barque *Demarara Packet*, A. Bridges Master, from Llanelly 20th February,—14th Barque *Swallow*, R. McAllester Master, from Pedang 14th June,—14th H. C. Sloop of War *Elphinstone* from Karak 25th June,—15th *Earl of Clare*, James Scott, Master, returned from Sea with loss of Lower stays and sails.

The *Berenice* we hear returned late last night from Muscat, which place she left on the 11th. We have not been able to learn any particulars as yet, but we presume the mail she took up will go on by the *Hugh Lindsay* to Bussorah, or at all events that the best available means have been resorted to, to ensure despatch.

The long looked for *Kilkenny* has at length arrived. She came to anchor on Sunday last after a passage of 130 days, 84 of which only she steamed. She left Cork on 6th March, made St. Vincent in the De Verds in 17 days, took in coals and proceeded for the Cape, passing to the Eastward of St. Helena and close in to the coast of Africa. When in lat 22 south, had exausted her coals made the land at Cape Martha, took in wood and finding that it would not generate steam, went about and made for St. Helena under canvass, which she reached on 7th June, after a great delay. On the 18th sailed and reached the Cape in 11 days, remained there 7 then proceeded and made the Mauritius in 16 days and Bombay in 15 days from thence, thus doing in beautiful style the latter half of the Passage. Her usual steaming was 7½ miles the hour and in calm weather from 9 to 10. She has the look of a fine and a quick vessel.

The *Delhi Gazette* received yesterday, removes we think, all farther doubt as to the fact of the old Lion of the Punjaub having at length paid the Debt of nature. Indeed we have reason to believe that the event has been officially notified to this government. In whatever light the character of this man is viewed, as one who from small beginnings had raised himself to great power, and by dint of extraordinary talent and energy established a system at variance with all the ancient usages of his country, and so far in accordance with better governments, as to have earned for him a European reputation, it will not be disputed that his deeds have been such as to rank him among the most extraordinary men of this age, only equalled perhaps by another of the same stamp, whose career has been somewhat similar, the viceroy of Egypt, over whom the old Rajah however had this great advantage, that he reached his Power with less criminality, at a less sacrifice of human life, and ruled his People with a more lenient hand, and in a much more enlightened spirit. Whether his system will last remains to be seen. If his son proves a man of spirit and ordinary abilities, with the support the Indian Government will give him, the Punjaub may yet maintain its rank as the most important of our Indian Allies, but if it becomes distracted and torn into factions, as is but too likely from the character of its chiefs, it may happen that the Indian Government may be forced, for its own safety and protection, to have recourse to measures, subversive of the very system that at present it is so anxious to uphold. The death of the old Rajah at this moment is unfortunate, from the number of other matters of importance presently pressing upon the government, but the event has been so long foreseen and Lord Aukland has had the subject so long immediately under his own eye, that there can be no doubt every precaution has been taken, and every possible contingency provided against.

In our Extracts from the *Delhi Gazette*, reference it will be seen is made to an unfortunate affair, which for two days past has been the subject of conversation here, the alleged massacre by the Affghans at Candahar of a large body of our Camp followers, in one account stated to amount to 600, in another to 500, in another to 400. We have not been able to procure any thing like an accurate account of this dreadful transaction, but if it be true even to the extent of a fourth, fifth or sixth of the current reports, it will behove Sir John Keane to take such summary measures with the People, whether the Schah supports him in it or not, as must give an entire new character to this hitherto bloodless campaign. It is an affair much to be regretted in every point of view, for if the Schah himself brings these People to punishment, in whose eyes it is rather a merit than a crime to kill an infidel of whatever creed, he loses any favour he may have among them, and if Sir John Keane takes the law into his own hands, he may inspire the People with terror, but he will not leave a very favourable impression of us behind, when the time shall arrive for our quitting that Country. We trust sincerely it will turn out that the account is grossly exaggerated.

We understand that the man under sentence of death for murder, has been reprieved by the Chief Justice, upon an unanimous application of the Jury to that effect.

By the *Kilkenny* we have received Cape Papers to the 5th June, some extracts from which will be found in another part of our Paper. The colony does not appear to be wanting in enterprise. A large Steamer called the *India* had been launched in the Clyde, destined to ply between London and Cape Town and the *Hope* we observe is now running regularly between that place and Algoa Bay, doing the distance in forty Eight hours. Commercial letters enumerate various articles, the produce of this and the adjacent countries, as being in considerable demand, and fetching good prices in that market. Cocoanut oil from Ceylon had been sold at 2. 7d, to 3s. the Gal. O M. Castor Oil at 18s. to 21s. a doz. Tumaric, cloves, Mace and nutmegs in demand in small quantities. Black pepper in bags of 75 to 100 lbs. was yielding 27s. to 30s. the cwt. and when scarce 27s. to 45s. Teak, a favorite timber and very saleable for the new Buildings in progress; the last cargo from Maulmain of logs and planks had yielded 5s. per cubic foot. Wheat and other kinds of grain high, owing to the short crop; 1000 bags from Calcutta by the *Marian* fetched 30s. per bag of 150lbs, though of an inferior quality. American flour was selling at 72s. per barrel. Tea when low at Bombay would be a safe speculation at the Cape, to arrive from Sept. to Dec. their summer season, and when the Country trade opens. Preserved Ginger in cases of 6 Boxes of 5 catties had been sold at 42s. to 45s. and is an article in much request, so also are Dates. Some of the native fabrics, it was thought, would do well, Delhi Scarfs, scarlet, Green, Drab and Black in India patterns had sold at 45s. to 75s, and shawls from £15 to £20 each. Coffee was in good demand and Prices had advanced.

Dr. Laurie quitted the *Lancaster* at the Cape and has gone Home in the *Harlequin*.

Other private letters from the Cape speak of the Measles as having made most alarming ravages, going through whole families, and carrying off great numbers, old as well as young. A disease also had appeared, among the sheep and Horses, of a most fatal character, which had entailed great, and in many cases irreparable, losses upon the Colonists. It does not seem to be well understood what it is. The expected return of Captain Stockenstrom the Lieutenant Governor from England with an encreased salary of £500 per annum, evincing the determination of the Home Government to maintain the existing system, had excited great indignation and it was supposed would lead to further emigration on a grand scale, more particularly now that the Boers had acquired a sort of territorial right to Natal, and a prospect of doing some good there, would government but leave them to themselves. There seems however to be a disposition on the part of the colonial government, not to let them alone, go where they may.

The Cape mounted Rifles were ordered to be augmented to 6 Companies, and the Command given to Col. Somerset. The governor had married again and sent his daughters to England, nobody knew why. He had not encreased his popularity thereby. Col. Stewart's farm had suffered so much, from the disease among the Cattle, that quite disgusted he gave it up and went home in March last, resigning his appointment of Resident at Hydrabad.

The *Elphingstone* has brought much interesting matter from the Gulph. Our dates are Bussorah 4th June, Bushire 15th and Karack 25th. From the former of these Places, we learn that a messenger had just arrived from Damascus, with intelligence, that the Turkish and Egyptian Armies were in front of each other, that a conflict was deemed inevitable, and that the general opinion was the Turkish Force would be defeated—that Ali Pacha of Bagdad was still at Mossoul, recruiting for the Sultan, which was so unpopular a measure, that it had produced an insurrection and led to a considerable loss of life on both sides, the Pacha having finished the affair by taking off the heads of 16 of the principal men of Mossoul, who were in league against him, whereby submission and perfect tranquilty had been restored—that the inundation of the Euphrates and Tigris this year had exceeded those of any former years, in the recollection of the oldest people, the former it is said, having overswoln its banks to a most alarming extent and inundated and carried away entire villages, including Hana, Hit, Haditah, Rowah and Monawandah, to the great sacrifice of life and property. This however is probably a little exaggerated. Mr. Farren formerly Consul General at Damascus had arrived at Bussorah from Bagdad, having been engaged in making extensive purchases of wool among the Arabs along the line of the Euphrates, which it was understood he intended to send to the market of Bombay. From Bushire the important intelligence has reached us that the Russian Envoy Colonel Duhamel had retired from Teheran into Georgia, in consequence, it was understood, of some serious misunderstanding between the Schah and him, but of what nature is not said. Our relations with Persia remain pretty much in *statu quo*. We said, and have always thought that being once fairly embarked in such a quarrel, whether right or wrong mattered little, and having proceeded so far as to send the *Wellesley* to Bushire with a hostile purpose, the best means of restoring a good understanding between the countries would have been, to have taken that opportunity of shewing our strength, and we are glad to find that one of our correspondents, well acquainted with the Persian character, takes precisely the same view of the subject He thinks that Captain Hennel did wrong in stopping "our seamen and mariners from revenging the insult put upon the Admiral and us by the Persians, for the impression left is bad and the quarrel would have been more easily settled after we had drubbed them. He need not have kept possession of the Town but given it up after having made an example of the Governor and Town's people for their insolence and temerity. I also think the Admiral, under the circumstances that occurred ought to have rejected the Resident's interference until the Town submitted and the Governor had been punished on the spot by being taken on board the Admirals Ships as a Prisoner." Even as it is, our correspondent thinks that the Schah is now coming to his senses. He has dismissed Meerza Assed from the Governorship of Bushire and appointed another from Shiraz, who had not arrived at the date of our letter; in the meantime until his arrival, all vessels had abstained from entering the Port of Bushire, lest they should be subjected to the payment of double duties, the Custom House being in the hands of the governor, and the new one generally disavowing the acts of his Predecessor. In consequence of this the *John Adams* from Calcutta had passed Bushire and discharged her cargo at Karak, valued at the immense sum of 20 lacks of Rupees, after the Captain had tried in vain to arrive at some satisfactory arrangement with the People of Bushire. The prohibition still existed against sending provisions to Karak, and at Bushire it was respected, but all along the coast there was no attention paid to it and our People found no difficulty in procuring such needful supplies as the country afforded. Even at Bushire the Officers and people of the Company's Cruisers are now, and have all along been, civilly treated by the People and never want for any thing in the shape of supplies. There was a report at Karak that Sheigh Nazir, who had been turned off the Island, by Col. Sheriff on suspicion of practising against us, had been sent for to Teheran by the King.

Our letters farther speak of Kourshid Pacha having returned into the Nejd for a time, and that it was understood he still entertains his former views upon Bussorah, but every body regarded them as entirely chimerical. He had made an attempt to revive an old claim for tribute of 2,000 Dollars annually, dating back to the time of the first Wahabee war, upon the Sheigh of Bahrein, and had met a decided repulse. The Sheigh, entrenched in his little Island, can set Mohammed Aly and all his Power at defiance.

The following extract from a letter, kindly handed to us by a friend, will be found confirmatory, in several points, of what we have stated from our own.

"Bagdad has been as nearly as possible carried away this year from the extraordinary flood of the Tigris and Euphrates—the part of the Town on the right bank has indeed been quite destroyed and this side has been only saved by keeping some 20,000 men employed for a fortnight, day and night, in damming the water, which for a whole month has been lying all round the walls, at a level even with the roof of most of the Houses inside. Turkey and Egypt are really and positively on the point of collision. Hafiz Pacha the governor of Diarbekir who commands the Frontier Army has, by the order of the Sultan crossed the Euphrates, and is in full march by the last accounts for Ibrahim Pacha's position near Aleppo, the aggression being on the part of Turkey, this will make a nice flare up I think. Bussorah will I doubt not be immediately attacked and captured by the Egyptian Troops in the Gulph, and God knows where the matter is to end. In Persia, the Schah is perfectly quiet and every one in Teheran looks for a re-establishment of our friendly relations with certainty. I doubt however a reconciliation being very easy of accomplishment, until the Affghan game is played a little farther, and its moral influence takes due effect upon Persian feeling.

The following Report is decidedly more favourable than the last, and is well calculated to allay any apprehensions that might have been felt upon the subject.

WEATHER. It appears from the accounts received since the last report that considerable change in the weather has lately taken place in those collectorates, where a deficiency of rain was most experienced before.

SURAT. It is mentioned in a report from Surat added the 5th Instant, that partial Showers fell throughout the districts of that Zillah, between the 24th ultimo and 5th Instant, and that they were sufficiently heavy in some places to revive the drooping crops and animate the Ryots to a renewal of their labors in their fields.

BROACH. This favorable change extended to two Districts of the Broach Sub collectorate, but in too considerable a degree to admit of the Ryots commencing the cultivation of their lands. Much distress for want of Water and forage still prevailed in this quarter up to the date of last report, and the price of grain which was already high was increasing daily.

KAIRA. Light rains fell very generally on the 28th Ultimo in the Kaira collectorate, and passing showers, and the appearence of the heavens about the 1st Instant afforded hopes that a speedy change in the weather would allow the Ryots to commence generally with the cultivation of their lands.

AHMEDABAD. No late report has been received from Ahmedabad, but it may be hoped that this collectorate has shared in the blessing enjoyed by the other parts of Goozerat.

RUTNAGHEERIE. During the three first days of the week ending 24th ultimo, there was little or no rain in any part of the Rutnagheree collectorate, but during the remaining part of the week it fell so plentifully that transplantation was every where carried on with spirit.

TANNAH. The general destruction of young Crops in the Tannah Zillah was arrested by some timely showers, which fell during the nights between the 21st and 28th Ultimo, but the operation of transplanting the rice had not been commenced upon up to the latter date, and more Rice was stated to be much required.

POONA. A report from Poona dated the 9th Instant conveys the gratifying intelligence that the state of the Weather in almost the whole of the Districts of the Zillah continues favorable, and that the Crops are in a healthy condition.

NUGGUR. The weather also continued to be very favourable in most ports of the Nuggur zillah up to the end of last month, as reported on the 9th Instant. In some few places and in the Sub Collectorate of Nassick the Rain was somewhat partial, but no complaints of its insufficiency were made. The sowing of the Kurreef crop continued to be carried on in this quarter under favorable auspices.

CANDESH. It appears from a report from Candeish dated the 5th Instant that there was rain throughout that Province during the preceding week, in Sufficient quantity in some of the Districts, but partially in others, the deficiency was greatest in the Talokas to the S. E.

P. S. A report from Ahmedabad just received mentions that some rain fell during the week preceding the third Instant, but not in sufficient quantities for the purpose of cultivation and in another from Tannah which has also this moment come to hand, it is stated that the work of transplanting the Rice has been entered upon in most places in consequence of the rain which fell during the week ending 5th Instant, and that this most seasonable change in the weather had removed the gloomy apprehension of a total failure of the crosp which had begun to be entertained.

A correspondent at Mazagon has sent us the following,

"The Launch of the New Clipper at Mazagon took place yesterday, a little after Noon, in presence of a numerous assembage of European Ladies and Gentlemen and highly respectable Native Merchants. The day proved unusually favourable for the occasion. When all was ready, Mrs. Gordon, Lady of G. H. Gordon Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co. walked to the stem of the vessel from which a bottle was suspended by a silken ribbon and lifting it in her hand at a signal given, dashed it against the bows, at the same instant exclaiming, "Success to the Mary Gordon" Scarcely had the sound passed her lips, when the beautiful structure glided majestically into the ocean, amid the cheers of the multitude, and the good wishes of all present for her success.

The assembly of Ladies and Gentlemen on shore afterwards partook of some refreshments in the Dock Yards, then separated, all evidently highly delighted with the scene they had witnessed."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

We say advisedly that unless the Queen removes certain obnoxious persons from her Palace and presence, her hold upon her subjects' affections will soon be broken. For the sake of the descendant of a long line of her Princes—for the sake of a youthful, and, we would fain believe, deceived girl—England will endure much; but England will not endure that the throne should be so fenced in by the minions of a selfish Minister as that the virtuous and good should shrink from approaching it. It will have been seen that Lady Flora Hastings is now almost paradingly the constant companion of the Sovereign. There is much of policy in this and that slight increase in the numbers attending the last drawing-room may be referred to it. We may also observe, that the Baroness Lehzen was not at Lansdowne-house with the Queen and the Duchess of Kent, but that Lady Flora Hastings *was* there. But this will deceive no one. It is true that by the absence of the Baroness the Duchess of Kent escapes insult; but why should there be necessity for any manœuvering to prevent a meeting between the Queen's *friend* and the Queen's *mother*. We have a good deal to say relative to the schemes of the *Camarilla to prevent* the Queen from marrying. At present we have only to say that we entertain a most earnest hope that the Duchess of Northumberland, or some other truly honourable and honoured Lady, will, by speaking the truth, rescue the Queen from the painfully false position into which the unmanly *clique* and their place-preserving German *Commandante* have unworthily and selfishly led her.—Age.

We should much like to know by what rule of Courtly practices—by what Royal etiquette specially codified the government of Lord Melbourne, prevented King William from dining with the Duke of Buccleuch, after his Majesty had consented to do so—nay, had even invited himself? We should like also to know whether a similar rule induced Lord Melbourne to *prevent* Queen Victoria from being the guest of her old governess the Duchess of Northumberland, under the plea that it was her Majesty's intention to dine only with members of the Royal Family?—And then we should like to know whether, under the operation of such rule her Majesty was invited and *accepted* the invitation to Lansdowne-house?—Age.

The annual grand festival of the English Masonic, fraternity took place on Wednesday, at Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of the Duke of Sussex, the Grand Master. Lord Durham was appointed Prov. Grand Master. The festival was kept up with great spirit by 300 Brethren, in the presence of 109 ladies—the Duke of Sussex, sustaining his part with great spirit.—Observer.

On Wednesday, as Sir G. Crombie was proceeding on horseback along the Edgeware-road at a quick pace, followed by his groom, a dog ran at the heels of his horse, and the animal starting, threw his rider to the ground with great violence. Sir George was conveyed to his residence in Connaught-terrace in state of insensibility, having sustained a severe concussion of the brain.—Atlas.

Should Sir W. Follett be compelled by ill-health to retire from Parliament, Lord Courtenay will probably be the Tory candidate for Exeter—Spectator.

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We regret to have to announce the death of Thomas Haynes Bayley. He expired at Cheltenham on the 22d, after a protracted illness. Mr. Bayley's pleasant writings in prose and verse are well known.—Post.

"To-day, 1st May, the illustrious Duke of Wellington completes his seventieth year.—Standard.

"A Manchester paper of yesterday contains the following:—"We regret to have to announce the suspension of payments by the Imperial (Joint Stock) Banking Company, whose head office is in this town. The report was circulated on Change this morning, and the result was that a slight "run" was caused, and to all applicants for cash payments, the answer was, "call again at three o'clock this afternoon." Three o'clock came, and many anxious creditors went doubtingly to the Bank, where the awful truth of the morning's rumour was too truly confirmed by the appearance of a note on the inner door, informing the public that the Bank had suspended payment "for the present." The stoppage is attributed to the refusal on the part of the London correspondents (Messrs. Prescotts) to honour the paper of the Imperial Bank, but nothing authoritative is known upon this head. The bank commenced business, on the 26th December, 1836, with eight branches, and has latterly been the theme of conversation amongst the "scandal mongers," with reference to some of its transactions. It had been in a tottering condition for two or three days, and some statements made before the commissioners under the flat in bankruptcy against Mr. Joseph Lees, of Newton-moor, near Ashton-under-Lyne, have been 'buzzed about' within the last few days, and caused considerable discussion. Not a little 'table talk' has been afloat for the last fortnight respecting the forthcoming disclosures at the meeting of the shareholders of the Northern and Central Bank, which takes place to-morrow with respect to the 'split' which has recently taken place amongst some of the offic als in that concern. The meeting has been convened by circular course."—*Sun, May* 1.

LONGEVITY OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.—There are 12 peers whose united ages make upwards of 1000 years—viz., Lords Lynedoch, 89; Rolle, 88; Fortescue, 86; Abergavenny, 84; Manners, 84; Leicester, 84; Arden, 83; Sidmouth, 82; Lonsdale, 82; Limerick, 81; Camden, 80; and Westmorland, 80. Of these venerable senators we belive that Lord Rolle is the only one that attends his parliamentary duties.—Standard.

On Saturday a splendid *déjeuner* was given at Lovegrove's West India Dock Tavern, Blackwall, on the occasion of the completion of the equipment of the ship *Tory*, to proceed to New Zealand, to form settlements on those islands under the superintendence and management of a company recently formed in London. The project, as yet, is confined to a private association, and a sum of £20,000 has been subscribed to carry the plan into execution. Mr. Hutt, M. P., was the Chairman, and Mr. G. F. Young, vice-chairman. At the cross table were the Earl of Durham, Lord and Lady Petre and family, Sir G. Sinclair, M. P., Admiral Young, Mr. Sheriff Wood, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Mr. Under Sheriff Ellis and lady, Capt. Nelson, of the Trinity House, Capt. Stockton, United States navy, Mr. Ward, of Stepney, and other persons of distinction. The Earl of Durham, Lord Petre, Sir G. Sinclair, and others addressed the meeting, all of whom spoke of the great advantages which they believed would result from colonising new Zealand. A son of Lord Fetre and a son of Sir G. Sinclair are going out in this vessel as settlers.—(Standard.)

REV. SIDNEY SMITH'S LAST.—On this witty clergymans observing Lord Brougham's one horse carriage, he remarked to a friend—alluding to the B. surmounted by a coronet on the panel—"There goes a carriage with a B outside and a *wasp* within.—(Globe)

The literature of Texas is advancing as well as her commerce. A play in five acts, entitled the *Milesian* is soon to be produced at one of the theatres.—(Globe.)

The American Mammoth ox, Brother Jonathan, saw company at the Egyptian Hall on Saturday for the first time. His weight is 4,000lbs; his length, 10 feet 10 inches; his girth, 10 feet 9 inches; and his height, 5 feet 11 inches. The Egyptian Hall has been aptly selected by his American friends as his residence, and no doubt from a clasical reminiscence, as the ancient Egyptians used to worship the animal. Brother Jonathan, for his fat, and his other qualifications, will in a classical point of view do honour, if not to ancient Egypt, at least to modern *Greece*!—(Globe.)

"The *Gazettee* of this evening states that the honour of Knighthood has been conferred on J. A. Murray, Esq., one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland; Lord Belhaven has been appointed High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and F. L. Price, Esq., is named one of Gentlemen-at-Arms to her Majesty.—(Sun.)

It is announced in a Windsor paper that it was generally understood among those attached to the Court circle to be the Queen's intention to pay a visit to Scotland in the course of the ensuing autumn. This report receives confirmation from what took place at a meeting of the Town Council at Edinburgh last week, where it was stated that inquires had been made if, in the event of a Royal visit to this part of her Majesty's dominions, the Place of Holyrood could afford the requisite accommodation.—(Glasgow Courier.)

The Hon. J. Coke, second son of the venerable Earl of Leicester, has entered the navy as a volunteer on board the *Britannia*, the flag-ship of the new Post Admiral at Portsmouth, Admiral the Hon. C. E. Fleming.—(Herald.)

The subscriptions for the plate for presentation to Mr. Hume have been so ample, that the committee have been under the necessity of adding a number of other articles to that to which it was at first intended to confine the testimonial.—(Chronicle.)

The annual sermon of the Church Missionary society was preached last night at St. Bride's, Fleet-street, by the Rev. J. N. Pearson, late Principal of the Church Missionary College, who, at the conclusion of his discourse, stated that, comparing the present with the preceding year, there had, in the last year, he regretted to say, been a deficiency in the receipts, while there was an excess in the expenditure; the revenue last year was £72,000, and the expenditure £90,000, showing a deficiency of £18,000. Post.

The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held yesterday in the great room at Exeter Hall. Mr. Plumptre took the chair. From the report read it appeared that the society is not in a flourishing condition. The amount of the subscriptions received during the past year is £73,537, and the total amount of receipts £84,813 12s. 2d, and the expenditure, £100,077. Mr. Evans, M. P., Col. Conoliy, M. P., Rev. Dr. Payton, Rev. Dr. Beaman, the two latter from America, and many other gentlemen, addressed the meeting.—(Times.)

"The Marquis of Westminster has been offered £3,500 for his celebrated horse Touchstone, by Mr. Brown, for the purpose of being sent to the United States; the Marquis has refused the offer.—(Chester Chronicle.)

"CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—We understand, writes a correspondent, that subscriptions are in progress for the erection of a magnificent Roman Catholic cathedral in the western part of the metropolis, in the Gothic style, to be decorated in the interior with the most finished specimens of the arts of painting and sculpture, to contain 10,000 persons, and to form externally one of the noblest architectural ornaments of the empire. It is said that the Pope is to come over to consecrate the cathedral when finished, and it is calculated that the edifice will althogether cost above £150,000.—(Chronicle.)

The *Moniteur* contains two letters from Captain Cecille of the corvette *Heroine*, addressed to the Minister of Marine, and detailing the remainder of his voyage after quitting Chatham Island, where, as has been already stated, he punished the chief and the natives for the massacre of the crew of the *Jean Bart* whaler. He touched at Otaheite, after the frigate *Venus* had been there, and had obtained satisfaction for the treatment given to the French missionaries, and he succeeded in getting certain privileges allowed to the French consul, such as that of buying and possessing land, etc; which the Queen had recently interdicted. The Queen, Pomarre, granted Captain Cecille an interview, and afterwards went on board his vessel, where a grand collation was given to her Otaheitian Majesty and court. She plays well on the organ; and many of her court speak English fluently:—for habits of ceremony they wear European dresses,—the Queen a smart bonnet and satin shoes; but the effect of this is stated to be exceedingly ludicrous, and very detrimental to their appearance, which is highly prepossessing in the native costume.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Shares.	Each.	Div. P. An.	Paid up.	Price.
Australasia	5,000	40	8 p. c.	40	67
Ditto	5,000	40	—	40	65 6
Birmingham Banking Co	20,000	20	10 p. c.	10	26
British North American	20,000	50	—	25	26½ ¼
Cheltenham & Gloucester, Bank	10,000	—	10 p. c.	5	10
Colonial	20,0 0	100	—	25	20½
Commercial Bank of England	140,000	5	7 p. c.	5	6
Cumberland Union Banking Co	2,000	100	10 p. c.	10	26
Devon & Cornwall ditto	5,000	100	8 p. c.	25	45
Gloucestershire	10,000	50	10 p. c.	10	25 e d
Hampshire	6,000	50	7 p. c.	5	8 9
Hibernian	10,000	100	—	25	21
Ionian State	4,000	25	—	5	6½
Leicestershire	5,000	100	12 p. c.	15	32
London and Westminster	30,0 0	100	5 p. c.	20	25½ ¼
London Joint Stock	31,080	50	5 p. c.	10	13½ ¼
London and County	40,000	50	5 p. c.	10	10
Lancester	2,000	100	4 p. c.	20	—
Liverpool Albion Bank	10,000	50	6 p. c.	25	26½
Liverpool, Bank of	25,000	100	6 p. c.	10	23½
Liverpool Commercial Bank	50,000	10	10 p. c.	10	20
Manchester & Liverpool Dis.	100,000	50	7½ p. c.	15	16½
Manchester Bank of	100,000	20	7½ p. c.	10	13
Metropolitan	40,000	25	—	2½	—
Monmouthshire & Glamorganshire	25,000	20	10 p. c.	10	16
National Bank of Ireland	20,000	50	5 p. c.	17½	16½
National Provincial England.	10,000	100	5 p. c.	35	36½
Ditto New	—	20	—	10	12½
Newcastle Commercial Bank	10,000	10	5 p. e.	7½	71 14s
North and South Wales	60,000	10	7 p. c.	10	10½
Northamptonshire Union	21,000	25	14 p. c.	5	13
North Wilts	5,000	25	8 p. c.	5	5
Provincial Bank of Ireland	20,000	100	—	25	43¾ 4
Royal Bank of Ireland	30,000	50	5 p. c.	10	10
Sheffield & Hallamshire B. Co.	50,000	20	6 p. c.	3	3/ 12 5
Shropshire Banking Company.	15,000	20	8 p. c.	8	—
Southern Dis. Bank	10,000	20	5 p. c.	5	5½
St. Marylebone Bank	40,000	25	5 p. c.	11	11 11½
Sunderland	10,000	10	10 p. c.	5	7
Union Bank of Australia	10,000	25	—	12½	17½ 16¾
Union Bank of London	60,000	50	—	5	5½
Wakefield Banking Company.	9,000	50	8 p. c.	8	14½
West of England & South Wales	50,000	20	—	12½	12½
Wilts and Dorset	20,000	15	5 p. c.	7½	7¼ 6
Yorksh. Agricultural & Comm.	100,000	5	6 p. c.	5	5¼ 6 e d
Yorkshire District Bank	50,000	20	7 p. c.	15	15½

SCOTCH BANKS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Paid up Capital.	Each	Div. P. An.	Paid up	Price.
Bank of Scotland....Stock	£1,000,000	—	6 p. c.	100	188
Royal of Scotland.....do	2,000,000	—	5½ p. c	100	163
British Linen Company..do	500,000	—	8 p. c	100	237
Commercial.....do	500,000	—	6 p. c.	100	176
Glasgow Union.....do	8,000	250	6 p c	50	85
National do	50,000	100	6 p. c.	10	15½ 16
Western of Scotland.....do	800,000	200	5 p. c.	40	57
Eastern.....do	—	—	—	10	11½

[*Atlas, May* 4.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—The steamship Great Western arrived at Bristol last night, after 15 day's passage. She has 110 passengers, and brings papers and advices to the 23d ult. The quantity of cotton now on hand in New York is about 120,000 bales. Sales have been made during the week of say 15,000 bales at an advance of ⅛ per cent., which is not quite equal to the advance reported at Liverpool on the sailing of the Western. Previous to the arrival of the steamer much anxiety was felt as to the news she might bring relative to the Maine question. Business of every description was completely at a stand, and no shipment of any consequence were made for Europe for two weeks previous to her arrival. On Monday last, however, her news gave quite a different aspect to things, and during the past week business has resumed its proper course. Stocks of all kinds had risen from 1 to 5 per cent. during the week. Mr. Biddle had resigned the Presidency of the Bank of the United States, and Mr. Dunlop, formerly cashier, succeeds him. Everything perfectly quiet on the Maine frontier; troops on both sides withdrawn, and the whole affair has ended without even smoke. A slight disturbance took place on the Canadian frontier, in consequence of one of our steamers having been fired into.

Wednesday the first trial was made of the Archimedes steamer, propelled by the patent screw fixed in the dead wood of the vessel immediately in front of the rudder, but entirely under water, thus doing away at once with paddle wheels, boxes, and their cumbrous apparatus. The Archimedes went 10 miles per hour through the water, and 13 miles an hour with the tide, but against the wind, and steered with the greatest exactness. She started again on Saturday afternoon, and went to Gravesend in one hour and forty minutes.—*Globe, May* 8.

We find in several of our contemporaries the following strange narrative, but without any date of authority assigned to it:—"A Pole named Pawlowski, established at Alexandria as a tailor, under the protection of the French Consul, applied to the Austrian Consul at Smyrna, and made the following declaration. Having embarked for Beyruth with his wife, his three children, and his brother, in a Greek sloop, on board of which there were as passengers two Austrians, a Russian, and an Englishman, they were all put on shore at Macri, opposite Rhodes. Himself, his wife and children, the Russian, and one of the Austrians, procured admission into the dwelling of a Greek, while his brother, with the Englishman and the other Austrian, went to a caffena. Next morning Pawlowski went to seek his brother, but could not find him or either of his two companions, nor could or would the master, or any other person at the caffena, give any account of them. He returned to his wife, hoping to meet his brother, but he had not been heard of. He next went with his wife and children to the custom-house, where all their luggage had been carried on their landing to inquire for a vessel to take them to Rhodes. When there he heard a custom-house officer say to another in Turkish, 'we must also get rid of these in the course of the night.' After returning in alarm with his family to their lodging, he went out again alone to procure provisions. On re-entering, he found that they likewise had disappeared. A Greek girl, belonging to the house, recommended him to fly immediately, or he would be killed, and advised him to go where he could meet with a consul. He fled at a venture, escaping some Turks, who pursued him as far as Moula, and fired after him while swimming across a river. As soon as these facts were made known to Admiral Lalande, he dispatched the brig *Bougainville* to Macri, Pawlowski going in her. This affair therefore may be expected to be shortly cleared up."

The Abbe de Lamennais has just published a pamphlet, entitled *De la Lutte entre la Cour et le Pouvoir parlementaire* in which he considers the actual ministerial crisis, its causes, and its results. He endeavours to show that by the absence of a *bona fide* administration, the State is in a condition of constitutional anarchy, which he styles "not only a republic, but a very bad republic." He accuses the Chamber of Deputies of too much vacillation, in decision, and timidity, and maintains that it is absurd for the nation to attempt to stand still, and that it ought either to revert the antique system of government and the doctrine of monarchical power now abolished, or else to follow up the democratical principle now spreading, as he asserts, throughout Europe.

Texas appears to be progressing. A New Orleans paper, on the authority of a Texian journal pourtrays the prospects of that place as never half so flattering as at present. It states that emigration is on the increase, and those who come are mostly men who wished to settle permanently in the country, and, while they seek their own, contribute to advance the general prosperity. In Galveston, a hundred buildings were going up, embracing hotels, academies, and private dwellings. One or two cotton-presses were in contemplation, and the estimate of the probable improvement of the approaching summer might excite ridicule from persons abroad. Such an animated appearance as its harbour presented would not do discredit to some of the important seaports of the United States. As may as three steam-ships, six steam-boats, and a number of square-rigged vessels and schoonrs were busily engaged in loading and unloading. Large quantities of cotton were arriving for exportation to Liverpool, and preparations are making for an extensive trade with England.—(Times.)

IRON STEAM-BOATS.—THE COMPASS.—Professor Faraday gave a lecture last night at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, on a subject of great interest to the scientific world, as well as of the utmost importance to the marine, not only of England, but of every country on the face of the globe—namely, on the correction of the mariner's compass, by Professor Airy, rendered necessary when used in vessels constructed of iron. It is probably already known to many that it was first discovered, in the case of the *Rainbow*, iron steam-boat, built for the purposes of commerce between London and Antwerp, that the compass would not act truly, and indeed ceased to be of any use whatever in steering the course of the vessel, from the effect which the iron of which the boat was constructed had upon the needle. This, at first sight, offered a very serious objection to the use of iron vessels, although they in almost all respects possess so many advantages over those constructed of timber, that it is impossible that they should not, in time, supersede the latter entirely. No sooner did this difficulty present itself, than the subject was referred to Professor Airy, who had the *Rainbow* placed in the Woolwich Dock-yard, and commenced a variety of experiments, turning the vessel in till directions and comparing the indications of the needle under the influence of the iron with the true cardinal points; and after observing these variations with the most persevering industry day after day for some time, he discovered a remedy. The remedy applied is a magnet placed on board the ship, which acts with the material of the vessel, and thus nullifies the effect of the latter upon the needle of the compass. As every piece of iron is, however, more or less a magnet in itself, especially so when hammered, and the vessels, from the hammering they receive in the fastening of the rivets, are still more magnetic than the iron is before formed into the boat, no one general principle of remedy can be given. For every boat varying in its magnetic properties a speciile magnetic remedy must be applied. The matter is one of great nicety, and at present not so fully understood as it doubtless will be after the researches of the scientific, which are still being persevered with, have been completed.—Times.

TIMES.—APRIL 29.

We have pointed out, to the public rather than to the Whig Ministers, the insidiious selfishness of that member of the daily press which under the "dictatorship" and obviously in the interest of Lord Durham, has for weeks past been labouring to persude the official Whigs that "their stability as a Government" depended on their desertion of all their old Whig principles and remembrances, and on their immediate accession to that party of agitators in the cause of progressive democracy of which the noble Lord has recently become the coryphæus. The motive for this attempt by the Radicals on the credulity of Whig Ministers, as we have already stated, is to assure themselves of partners in the approaching downfall, and of confederates, more or less active, in their future efforts as an opposition, to overturn the Conservative Government, and reascend to office. If, once more, the Whig Ministers make love to this deception, it is their own look out. But they will, on ths first opportunity, be thrown over by their more vigorous and through-going allies of the "Movement," is clear enough to the whole observant world; but, although it may and must be political ruin to themselves, it will not have the weight of a straw in the scale against national or Conservative interests. Circumstances have occurred, not necessary to dwell upon, which would rather incline us to suspect that the Whigs will really play the gudgeon on this occasion, and gulp down the semblance of Ministerial "stability spread before them by the Radical artist in the Durham chronicle. Our present belief is that they will first nibble, then bite, and finish by being fairly hauled ashore and feasted on by their cannibal seducers. They say that Lord John Russell falters in his finality. They say, but we can hardly imagine, that the publication of the farewell address to Stroud, which was advertised a fortnight ago, has been much affected and retarded by the result, surely not unexpected, of his lordship's recent motion. Was Lord John made ashamed of Lord Morpeth's bluster; and did he feel himself compelled to apologise for still remaining part of a "Government on sufferance," after his noble colleague's declaration that such a condition of Ministerial life was insupportable? It is false, we affirm, that the *Times* has had the slightest wish to encourage, the Whigs in any "defection to the Conservatives," from whom we have promised them neither sympathy nor co-operation. For their own sakes, as men of station and property, which ought to give them influence over their humbler neighbours, we might regret to see them guilty of a *desertion* to the "Movement," with which they heretofore had no principle in common, and which aims at objects destructive to them, and to every class and description of British subjects who have a stake in the well-being of society. There is in the last published article of the Durham journal much noisy virulence poured out upon the Whigs anticipating the contingency of their refusing to go all lengths with the revolutionists, and in that charging them with being "vile and degraded." Now, we think it would be difficult to prove that the Whigs, conscientiously satisfied of the fatal consequence of proceeding further in the path of democracy, were "vile and degraded" for acting on that conviction, than that Lords Durham and Normanby are "vile and degraded" for acting on their conviction in favour of more democracy, if they in their consciences entertain it. Why should one man who cannot honestly pronounce that "further change is beneficial to the country, be exposed to scurility for voting to "stop where we are," when another man is loudly applauded for rushing onwards, though he has not a word of justification for that eagerness but *his* belief that "it *is* beneficial to the country?" What is it but gross intolerance in the Movement faction to assert that they by altering our most ancient institutions, seek the "welfare of the people" more sincerely and rationally than other Englishmen, who are not of the Movement, seek "the welfare of the people" by resisting further change? It is false that the Ministry has lost ground with the nation by its *non*-democratic policy. If that had been so, how could the Conservatives, recognised as the antagonists of democracy, have prospered, as the Durham chronicle avows and bitterly complains that they have done? The settlement of the tithe question, without the appropriation clause, is falsely described as being unsatisfactory to Ireland. It is not satisfactory to the priests and agitators of Ireland, not would any measure which left one shilling in the pockets of the Protestant clergy; but to the bulk of the people even of the Roman Catholic people, that measure, modefied and purged as it was by the Conservatives; has given solid and cordial satisfaction; nor, according to the opinions of the best-informed Irishmen that we have seen, would it now be morally practicable to raise a popular agitation in Ireland for the overthrow of the tithe system as it was amended by the Commutation Act. It is false that the settlement of the reform question "has not been satisfactory to Great Britain." The Movement faction is not Great Britain. Lords Durham and Normanby, thank God, are *not* "Great Britain." The British nation, on the next experiment, will show what it thinks of them all. The "Movement" humbug, we predict to its advocates, is in a rapid decline, and can hardly survive another Christmas.—

CHRONICLE.—APRIL 29.

A series of articles has appeared in the *Times* directed to the double purpose of developing to the Tory party the policy of its leaders, so far as to ensure co-operation, and of promoting that policy by confirming the Whig fanatics of finality in their suicidal infatuation. The assumed facts on which these articles are founded need give nobody any trouble. They are created as the writer wants them, and are demolished when he has done with them. They spring up faster than the fabled dragon's teeth, and cut each other down with like rapidity. On Thursday "Whiggery has waned because Democracy has dwindled," and the nation is Conservative; on Friday the Radicals are "the greater of our national dangers," and "there are only two modes of political being" (viz., the Tory and the Radical) "now left in the country," and on Saturday we hear of "one interest which (in the event of equal representation) could bring to the hustings a vast numerical majority of voters—irresistible by even the most cordial defensive league of all other ranks and interests united." Nay more, "the movement" tends to erect a despotism of numbers, "over the enlightened minority of a nation." Charles Lamb was once reminded that he had made his Elia born in two different places; and he answered that he had a right to be born in both, and would, if he so pleased, be born again in any spot of earth whatever. We recognise, though not exactly on the same principle, the equal right of the *Times* to be the organ, at the same moment, of an universal Conservative nation, and of a feeble though intelligent minority; and the *Times* may be born again, if it so pleases, in the chamber of Whig finality, and rock itself in the cradle of *anticipated* coalition. Our business is not the superfluous one of correcting the facts of the *Times*, but to baffle the Tory policy which it developes. The public knows well enough what the truth is as to its own opinions. The "enlightened minority of the nation" knows it too; and hence the determined hostility evinced against the extension of the franchise. When the *Times* want to show the progress of Conservatism, it points to the fallacious returns made by the present limited, harassed, influenced, intimidated, and bribed constituencies. When it wants to excite alarm, it allows the existence, in this "Conservative nation," of a swamping majority of "that swinish multitude." Now it is only "dandy handy," and the return will prove the defective working of the Reform Act, and the swamping majority, the anti-Toryism of the great mass of the population. The Tories think they can keep down the majority, provided a predominant section of the present Cabinet will but stick a little longer to the finality of the Reform Bill. For this end they extend to that section their forbearance and patronage; they tell it of "future peace and friendship;" they appeal to party fears, petty pride, and supposed personal jealousies; and they attempt to horrify it by the "inevitable despotism" of a "rude and brutalized democracy," which they had just declared was all but extinct. Meanwhile the "more eager partisans of the Conservative policy" are admonished to let the Reform sections "crack and split and sunder of themselves;" and warned that "premature movement" may, by uniting the two *defunct parties*, render Tory success "uncertain." Poor Toryism, that boasts of a nation at its back, and is insecure of success, should those who have "waned" and "dwindled" away but once be brought into cordial union. The Tories know their own weakness against the nation. Their consciousness of it peeps out at every corner of their crooked course of argument. They fly to the most opposite extremes of statement and assertion, and still it is visible there. In vain they attempt to hide it under the blustering of braggart falsehood; the very extravagance indicates its presence. They have but one chance, and they know it. Their venture is embarked in the bottom of Whig finality. They watch it, and support it, and bepraise it, and cocker it up, and adopt it, and in its pettish obstinacy they rejoice with trembling.—Finality is the only peg on which a Tory hope can hang. Unless it will hold fast they must let go, though the bottomless pit were below. For their utter despondency of office, it is only requisite that a Reform Minister should rise in the House of Commons, and give the nation distinct and trustworthy pledge that reform shall reassume its onward course, until all political grievances are redressed. Such pledge is no more than every patriot has sworn to his country in his heart; it is the baptismal vow of political integrity. It is yet possible, by the moral courage that should adopt such a proceeding, to spare the country the degradation of even a temporary return of Tory power. It is yet possible—at least, so we believe and hope—by a word to reunite the mass of Liberals throughout the country, and hurl Toryism back into the abyss from which it only emerged when the "dread voice" of reform ceased to be heard from seats of power. But then it must be spoken promptly. The days of finality are like those of prophecy, and portend years of Tory dominion.—The monstrous evil of this finality doctrine is, that it not only destroys the present Ministry, but cripples the future opposition. The shifting of places will not cure the plague of disunion. Either the finality section must desert, and follow in the rear of Toryism, or there will be two oppositions thwarting each other, and strengthening the faction of a confessed "minority." It is sickening to calculate the consequences of this petty and pestilential pertinacity. When we mentioned the Ballot as the first measure to be practically aimed at in a series of reforms, as that in which the existing constituencies were most interested, and the promise of which would render an appeal to those constituencies secure of a triumphant response, we certainly did not mean to represent it as a sufficient object for the reunion of the Reform party, and are rather surprised that such a construction should have been put upon our remarks. The various circumstances which we then enumerated mark out the Ballot for the first movement towards a better representation; but, as to replacing one finality by another, the notion is preposterous. The only proper finality of Reform is the redress of the final grievance.—Nor, with all the worth of secret voting, as the only possible means which wealth and power have left us of free voting, can it be expected that, uncombined with other reforms, it should avail as the watch-word of a new and national struggle with the whole strength of faction. We want no negative principles as elements in a Liberal re-organisation. The people have no particular desire to know where their leaders will stop, but whither they will move. What the occasion, demands is the promise of concessions, and not the assurance of refusals. We say the suffrage must be largely extended; there will be no quiet in the country until it be extended; but we are not particular about satisfying exclusionists as to the precise number of classes or individuals that may still be kept out. We say that Parliaments must be shortened; the people feel that their nominal representatives are not sufficiently responsible; but it is no part of our task to haggle about the greatest number of months for which a seat shall be good to the holder. And so of other points. It is by the expectancy of positive good that the public mind must be aroused. It is for the attainment of positive good that the friends of the people have to strive. Exceptions, exclusions, limitations, and negations, will come of themselves as soon as they are needed. We have never been at a loss for such things yet. The question, "where will you stop," is rather premature before we begin to move. For ourselves, we are not not for stopping at all, until the people possess the full benefits of representative Government; and when the many feel that to be accomplished, who will desire to "go further and fare worse?

DULL TIMES.

How fade, without fruit, the anticipations which blossomed so gaily last autumn and winter, of a brilliant season in London this spring! The Post announced extensive preparations in the fashionable world. Rents, in general, have been well paid; and form no small portion of the landed property of the kingdom, a larger income may reasonably be expected than in any former year since the peace. The aristocracy and gentry, therefore, it was supposed, would flock to London in high feather; balls were to have been abundant; dinners daily; and young heirs and old bachelors so eager to "settle," that a spinster in May was to have been quite a refreshing rarity. But, alas! the fulfilment answers not to the fond prediction. Never was London more "stupid." The Duke of Devonshire is in the Levant, and the Duke of Buccleuch "nowhere;" the Ladies Londonderry and Salisbury too ill to think of dissipation, and Lady Jersey, fascinating, Cardinals at Rome. "The fact of there being, but two balls a week," says the Post, "and one of these a 10s. 6d. one (Almack's), is a sorry recompense to mammas and papas who strain every nerve to give their daughters 'the advantage of a London season.' "On the same unimpeachable authority, we see that not a single Cabinet Minister or Foreign Ambassador has this season a private box at the Opera—her Majesty's Theatre is delivered over to *unfashionable* demireps. The deplorable state of affairs at the Palace has deprived even the Royal parties of the greater portion of their beauty, brilliancy, and attraction. In short, the town is dull—dull in May—in the very height of the season. Instead of long lists of fetes and dances, we read in the newspapers such pleasing paragraphs as these.

"The remainder of Lord Suffield's carriages, horses, ponies, together with the wines and a selection of furniture, are advertised in the Norfolk papers to be sold by auction, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of May. The late Lord was a great connoisseur; and the cellars, altered by his Lordship's directions, are considered the best in England.

"In the Bail Court, Sir F. Pollock moved for a rule to show cause why the plaintiffs in the matter of the Earl of Oxford should not be restrained from issuing execution against the defendant, or why judgement should not be entered up on such term as, after a discussion of the case, shall seem proper to the Court. Lord Harley, it appeared, passed two bills of exchange for £750 to Storr and Mortimer, jewellers, of Bond-street, for value received; soon after which, he went over to Boulogne; on the non-payment of the bills at maturity, Lord Harley was arrested; Lord Oxford, on the occasion, gave a warrant of attorney conditionally to give up the person of Lord Harley in the event of my action being subsequently brought against him, or pay the amount of the bills."

"Thomas T. Jones applied to the Insolvent Debtors' Court to be released on bail until the day of hearing his case. The insolvent had been proprietor of a Brighton coach. Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, Bart., and Mr. Charles Vaughan, pawnbroker, of the Strand, were the proposed sureties. They gave bail in the sum of £3,000, and were accepted by the Court."

Mr. Jones, we believe, is a member of a Shropshire family with large landed possessions. A long account is published of an attempt to swindle the Earl of Shelburne out of £5,000, which that young nobleman, son of the Lord President of the Council, wished to borrow at usurious interest from advertising money-lenders. It appears also that another loan of £10.000 was required by Lord Shelburne, who resides with his father at Lansdowne House. Perhaps these circumstances are symptomatic of pecuniary embarrassment among the fashionable aristocracy. The fact that the chief necessary of life has been at an exorbitant price, is sufficient to account for dulness of trade in the Metropolis and the Provinces. Drury Lane Theatre is closed; the Adelphi and the Lyceum are shut up; and we fear that the Haymarket audiences are not always overflowing. The shopkeeping classes support the London theatres; and they are suffering from the straitened means of the great mass of consumers. Go where you will, in city or suburbs, there is nothing but grumbling at "the dulness of the season." The provinces are not prosperous. Read the following letter from Manchester, which appeared in the *Standard* two nights ago—

"We are here in such a condition with respect to trade, that many of our large manufacturers are reduced to the necessity of stopping their mills and discharging their hands; and before fortnight has passed over our heads, many thousands of our manufacturing population will be out of work. What is to follow, Heaven only knows; but the general impression is, that unless vigorous preventive measures are adopted, we shall have every thing to fear from the influence of those wild, lawless people, the Chartists. The naked unadorned truth is, that before trade can revive, and confidence be restored to the commercial world, we must have —— *a change of Ministers!!!* [we admire that stroke of genius.] This is universally felt and acknowledged."—*Spectator.*

HOW TO DO NOTHING ELABORATELY.—The Whigs and the Tories at this moment are very much like Jack and Tom in the sea story: when you ask what the Whigs are doing, the answer is, "Nothing, Sir," and when you ask what the Tories are doing, the answer is, "Helping the Whigs, Sir!" But whether the Tories are really helping the Whigs or only helping themselves, it is equally plain that the ship's business is not done. Assuredly, whatever may be the end of the political struggle, real or sham, now going on in Parliament, it is impossible not to resent the *means* directed to that end. A little before the current session opened, we made some observations on the growing nuisance of adjourned debates and Parliamentary displays, and their utter irrelevance in nine cases out of ten to the vital affairs of the nation; and we shall no doubt have abundant occasion, besides what arises at the present moment, for returning to the subject. The style in which the late Minister for the Colonies steadily pursued the great object of doing nothing throughout his official existence appears to us, on retrospect, to lay claim to some public advantages. We vastly more approve the heavy nobleman, "That slept *and did none other worke*," as Chaucer drily expresses it, than his more wakeful but not a whit less immoveable colleagues. There is some honesty in a good snore—as Shakspeare knew, who made Julius Cæsar desire the society of "fat men and such as sleep o'nights;" and if "Charley" was found asleep in his box occasionally, it was a proof at least that, at that moment, he was not robbing the house committed to his guardianship; which must be allowed to show some virtue in sleep. It was a frivolous charge to press against this nobleman that he slept too well—considered as a member of an Administration sworn to do nothing. we don't know what was to hinder him from sleeping as well as he could: under the circumstances, his slumbers were rather a merit than a defect: and they had this public recommendation, if no other—that being found napping, he was denuded of office; whereas with respect to his *friends*, we "yet live to say *this thing's to do*." The present Ministers and their Parliamentary supporters have shown the country a different example—*how to do nothing elaborately*, and to stand still by a thousand exertions. They have not been content to give us the minimum of "wool" but have added the maximum of "cry." Fresh in our recollection stands the memorable example of the week before last, proving that it may occasionally take *five days* to do nothing. Two months since, it cost the House of Commons *a week* to resolve that it would do nothing on the Corn question. Now the Jamaica question—anon the Canada question—presses for settlement, at the same expense of the public time. These promise to be the four cardinal debates of the season. What have the English people gained, it may be asked, or what will they gain, by any one or all of these grand political tilts and tournaments; What is the Jamaica debate?—a debate of undoubted importance in itself, but wholy without relation to the pressing necessities of the people of this country—who received other pledges on the hustings than those which may be redeemed by a cheap sympathy with the antipodes. The Canada debate?—ditto to the Jamaica debate. On these crutches are the maimed and battered Whigs to limp through another session, if they can. What a session for the nation! Mexico Maine, Canada, Ireland, Malta, Jamaica, Belgium, Afghanistan—every quarter of the globe ransacked for materials of discussion, or objects for the legislative wisdom of the English Parliament, and nothing lost sight of—but *England!*—*Spectator.*

MALTA.

The Earl of Ripon and Lord Brougham are both opposed to the recommendations of the Malta commissioners. Why Lord Ripon should be so much opposed to the economical changes made at the suggestion of the commissioners, it would not be difficult to conjecture. His lordship has, we understand, stronger reasons for interesting himself in the fortunes of some of the individuals removed, than in the welfare of the Maltese. Too many lords are disposed to consider government merely of importance as it enables them to quarter their connections on the public. The Maltese female, who spins from four o'clock in the morning till nine at night, earns only one penny. The weaver, if assisted by a female to prepare his shuttles for him, gains about 2s. 9½d. a-week not including the cost of oil and what he pays the folder of the piece. The family of a field labourer, consisting of five children, may, including the gains of the parents, get about £5 a-year. In short, the people are sunk in the lowest depths of destitution. Goldsmith makes the Swiss peasant satisfied with his lot, because he

"Sees no contiguous palace rear its head."

But the Maltese, in the depths of their misery, saw foreigners receiving enormous incomes for unimportant services. But Lord Ripon, for reasons well known to himself, will say this was all as it ought to be. On Monday next he is to call the attention of their lordships to the alarming precedent set in Malta of reducing the number of good pickings for English aristocrats.—Chronicle.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Duke of WELLINGTON stated that, as the ordnance was under reconsideration, he should propose that the noble and learned lord be requested to withdraw his motion. He thought it would be desirable to enable the inhabitants of Malta to use a free press before they gave it to them. My lords, I am one of those who think, and who always thought, that if there existed any part of her Majesty's dominions in which a free press was not necessary, Malta was that part. (Hear, hear.) The island of Malta is a great naval station consisting of 100,000 persons, for whom I, my lords, entertain the highest respect ; being convinced that her Majesty has not better and more devoted subjects than they. My lords, to the people of Malta---a people who speak the Maltese language alone---(hear, hear)--a people of whom not one in 300 can read a line---(hear, hear)---of all the institutions of this country that which is least necessary is, I think, and venture to say, a free press. (Hear.) I believe that noble lords will admit that there are many other institutions---that there is education---(hear, hear)---and institutions of other similar descriptions---still more necessary for those inhabitants than a free press, and which it would be necessary to give them, in order to render even a free press useful to them. My lords, there is a liberal set of gentry in this country who think a free press in Malta extremely desirable, not for the sake of the advantages yielding by it to the inhabitants of Malta, but for the sake of the advantages to be produced by it on the coasts of France, Spain and Italy. I acquit all the noble lords opposite of any feeling of this kind in their minds at the present moment, and I believe they have discovered that they had enough of private wars. Such objects in this free press would be at all times inconsistent with the interests, aye, and I say with the honour of this country,. (Hear, hear.) It would be inconsistent with the interest of this country, because that interest essentially depends upon the maintainnig of peace, not only with itself, but with other nations—upon the preventing, if possible, any disturbances in other countries ; and it would be inconsistent with its honour, because that honour depends upon its not exciting or encouraging insurrections or rebellions in foreign states at the same moment when its government is ostensibly and in fact at peace with those states. (Cries of " Hear, hear.) My Lords, on these grounds I always objected to the establishment of a free press in Malta. If it is the intention to establish a free press in Malta, for God's sake let it be in the Maltese language. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I have reason to know the resources of this island, and instead of saying that if was misgoverned, I must say that in the course of my time in it I was astonished with the excellence of its government, with the immensity of its resources, and with the readiness with which those resources were afforded to the troops of this country to enable them to carry on the war against its enemies. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, it is but justice to Malta, in answer to the assertions of the Noble Baron, and to the noble and honourable persons who have governed Malta for many years, to make this statement. (Hear and cheers.) I say, I knew Malta up to a period of little more than twenty years distance, and I believe that in the whole globe there is not a place of the same extent and population which possesses one-third part of its riches and produce of all descriptions. My Lord, this is a question which ought to rest in the hands of the Government. If the Government determine upon the establishment of this free press, I cannot help it. But they should remember that the whole garrison is a great naval station, that they have great duties to perform conected with the tenure of the place ; and that it is the duty of the Governor to say whether this free press is required or not for the happiness of the population. But, at all events, I think that if there is to be any, it should be a Maltese free press.and neither an English nor an Italian one. (Hear, and cheers.)

NAVAL CREWS AND OFFICERS.

That a small ship of war, well manned, will prove its superiority in action to a vessel of much larger dimensions, and carrying more guns, but lacking its complement of able-bodied seamen, is a proposition which few persons, not Admiralty Lords or Clerks, will venture to deny. But the British Navy seems to be managed on the plan of keeping up many vessels badly managed. There is indisputable evidence that first-rates are sent out with inefficient crews. Sir Edward Codrington has named the ships, with all the particulars ; and he is met only by general assertions, which are good for nothing. It may be true that there are at present more seamen, on the average, in vessels of war, than at any previous period since the peace ; but the question is, whether the Navy is now in *efficient* condition—not whether it may have been less ably manned at some former period.

The Secretary of the Admiralty ridicules the idea of keeping up a war establishment in time of peace: but he will find in difficult to persuade persons of ordinary sense that the country would not be better served by a few fine vessels with their complements of able-bodied seamen, than by a larger number feebly manned. The expense needs not be greater perhaps it might be less—on the former plan ; and it is certain that the *character* of our navy would be much better sustained. The defeats which disgraced the British name during the last war with the United States, were the consequence of under-manning. Captain Dacre could scarcely believe that his vessel yielded to a superior force, till he saw the crew of his opponent at Boston ; when he was convinced that he had no chance against her ; for, instead of superannuated men and boys, of which his ship had the usual muster, he beheld the American swarming with athletic seamen in the prime of manhood. We have been told that a comparison between the French and English ships in the Gulf of Mexico, very unfavourable to the latter, has been made by the American naval officers. A strong impression has been created by the excellent appearance of the French squardron under Admiral Baudin, and what the Duke of Wellington termed its " very handsome operations" against the fortress of St. Juan de Ulloa. The expedition has been eminently successful in that respect. France is no longer looked upon in the Western hemisphere as an inferior naval power ; and she will profit by the reputation she has gained, in a considerable degree at the expense of England.

The true reason for maintaining a large number of vessels indifferently manned, in preference to fewer with picked crews, is not openly stated on either side in Parliament ; but it is not far to seek. The same officer who commands a weak, might, with greater ease, manage a strong body of seamen ; but by scattering the crews over a larger number of ships, the patronage of the Admiralty is augmented, and a provision kept up for aristocratic connexons. The process of reducing the nominal but strengthening the real force of the Navy, would require not only the dimissal of many officers from actual service, but the prevention of such appointments as that alluded to by the *Globe* in the following paragraph---

" It was not because of the Wolverine sloop of war being ordered from the Malta station to the coast of Africa to cruise after slaves, that the Hon. Capt. Howard, brother of Lord Morpeth, resigned the command of that vessel ; but that he necessarily resigned the command of a sloop of war on his being promoted to the rank of Post Captain."

The Honourable Captain Howard is just nine-and twenty, and consequently must have been a boy when the battle of Navarino was fought : but how many gallant and experienced officers, engaged in that last exploit of a British fleet, have been passed over to make way for Lord Morpeth's brother? Nobody will pretend that, if efficiency of the Navy were aimed at by the Admiralty, this young gentleman would have been made a Post Captain, while hundreds of his superiors, in all but rank and influence, remain on half-pay as Commanders of many years' standing. If the principle of picking officers as well as men for the Navy were adopted,—if experience and valuable services were required as claims for promotion and qualifications for command,—there would be few candidates for Post Captaincies among the Howards and their compeers ; but the British officers would not be ashamed, as they now often are, to exhibit their ships alongside of French and American men-of-war. There is, however, no hope of essential improvement of the system on which the naval department of this country is conducted, as long as the oligarchical influence continues predominant in the Government. The Navy, equally with the Army and the Church, is looked upon as the resource of younger sons of Dukes and Lords ; and they must be promoted, whoever is neglected.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

A procession of Chartists wound its melancholy length along yesterday from the Lumber Troop room, in Fleet-street, to the lodging of Mr. Attwood, M. P., in Panton-square, to which hon. gentleman, and his hon. friend Mr. Fielden, the Petition was to be entrusted for presentation. The petition, which we are told weighs 500lbs., is two miles and three-quarters long and signed by a million and a half of Chartists, was wound up like a huge piece of matting, and placed on a truck, drawn by two horses, and overhung with steamers or weepers. The cart moved at a gallows pace, closely followed by Messrs. Bailie Craig, Vincent Lovett, Sankie, Collins, Pitkeithley, Fergus O'Connor, and some other well-known Conventionists. Some hundreds of idle, disolute, and most unmanly, unoperative-looking fellows made up the head and tail of the procession, which cheered as it passed some of the newspaper offices.

When the cart arrived at Mr. Attwood's lodgings it stopped. The chief members than marched up stairs, and were received by the member for Birmingham.

Mr. ATTWOOD said Mr. Fielden was unable to meet the delegates. However he (Mr. Attwood) would move that the petition be printed on Friday, in order that each member might have time to consider it, and he would present it on Monday next. He should give notice to that effect to-morrow, and he fully expected that Lord John Russell would give notice of his resignation that evening---that was an omen. Then, before or after Whitsuntide he (Mr. Attwood) would propose some motion founded on the petition---he would propose that the petition be passed into a law at once, by which he should see how many supporters of the five great points it contained there were in the house, or he would move some milder measure as a test which should seem most expedient. He had thought it his duty to consult with the Speaker, about the getting into the House of Commons a petition of so much magnitude and importance, for he (Mr. Atwood) could never manage to get in such a petition as that now in the cart, which weighed five hundred pounds, in the usual manner. The speaker received him in a very gentleman-like manner, and said that he (Mr. Attwood) might roll the petition into the House of Commons in a wheelbarrow if he liked. (Hear, hear). But he thought the best and most impressive way would be for the delegates present to come into the house themselves at twelve o'clock on Friday, and deliver the petition there to him. In the mean time he would not take upon himself the responsibility of keeping the petition in this lodgings until Friday next ; it was too important, and moreover there was no room for it, so they had better take it back again.

The delegates looked very dismal at this suggestion.

Mr. BAILIE CRAIG said, he, as chairman of the delegates, wished to entrust the petition formally to Mr. Attwood and Mr. Fielden, as the petition of the industrious classes—the long oppressed, the long-enduring, but now indignant working milions of the empire. If its prayer were acceded to by the Legislature, peace, prosperity and contentment would be diffused throughout the country : if the prayer should be refused, the working classes knew how to relieve themselves ; and as they had both the power and the will. they would unquestionably do so. Whatever might be the conduct of the other members of the House of Commons, he had no doubt that Mr. Attwood and Mr. Fielden would do their duty.

Mr. ATTWOOD said certainly. He could assure them that the Speaker had already read the petition : and he said its language was constitutional, though a little too strong. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Attwood) desired that it should be distinctly understood that while he undertook to present the petition, he would have nothing to do with the Charter. The hon. gentleman then contrasted the state of the Convention with that of the Brimingham Political Union, which he formed ten years ago, and assured the delegates, they had ten times more difficulties to struggle against than he had ; for while he had a certain portion of the aristocracy and the Dissenters, besides the multitude at his side, they had no such protection. As for the Charter, he believed that the labouring people were against it. It would proceed upon a principle of appointing representatives in parliament in the ratio of the population. So that while Ireland, with its increasing population, would have 200 members, England, with its diminishing population, would have but 400 ; and by this process all the honours, glory, riches, and power of England would come into the hands of the most miserable people in the world. He was ready to bring in a bill for universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal representation, annual parliaments, and no property qualification, but he would not go beyond those five points. There was no chance of carrying the Charter.

Mr. LOVETT—The people of England, Ireland, and Scotland are decidedly for the principles of the Charter.

Mr. ATTWOOD—That's all gammon. The labourers would never think of legislating upon the Irish principle I have described.

After some further discussion, Mr. Attwood said he should meet the delegates again on Friday.

The question then arose, what was to be done with the petition in the meantime ?

Mr. ATTWOOD regretted that he had no room for it, nor would he venture upon the responsibility of taking care of it. They had better take it to the place from whence it came until Friday.

Mr. O'CONNOR said this would be the spoiling of the whole business. It would look as if Mr. Attwood would have nothing to do with it.

Another delegate suggested that it should be brought in for a while, until the mob dispersed, at all events.

After some further discussion, it being understood that Mr. Attwood and the delegates were to meet again on Friday, the parties proceeded to address the mob from the window.

Mr. BAILIE CRAIG assured the people that Mr. Attwood had agreed to take charge of the petition (the petition had meanwhile been found an obstruction of the thoroughfare, and was shifted to the end of the square). if the petition were acceded to by the House of Commons, peace and prosperity to the country would be the consequence ; if it were rejected, it could not at all events be thrown under the table like many former petitions (Cheers and laughter). If the people could obtain their demands with the consent of the House of Commons they should be most happy ; if they could not, then they must do so without that consent (Cheers).

Mr. ATTWOOD said, he and Mr. Fielden had undertaken to advocate the five great points in the petition in the House of Commons—its objects were most wholesome and beneficial, and had long been nearest his heart. (Cheers.) Ten years ago he drew up a petition at Birmingham, which was signed by 40,000 persons, and which contained the five points of the present petition, and one more—namely, it insisted on the rights guaranteed to us by the Act of Settlement, and by which all placemen should be dismissed from the House of Commons, (Cheers.) However, if the five points in the present petition were carried there would not be much difficulty in carrying the sixth also—and that sixth was a most important one. The men of Birmingham were persuaded to take the reform bill instead of their petition. They took the bill, and they caught a tartar. (Laughter and cheers.) Three months after, when the Irish coercion bill was passed, they held a meeting of 100,000 men, and prayed the King to dismiss the Whig ministers, and if that meeting had been followed up through England we should have had a much better reform bill than the present (Cheers.) Having asserted his anxiety to assist in every measure calculated to promote the distribution of justice, prosperity, and contentment amongst the labouring classes, the hon. gentleman urged the meeting to respect the law. His principle had always been to go to the verge of the law, but not to violate it. Let the people wait until their tyrants had violated the law, and then they could redress their own grievances, as when Charles X. of France was expelled from his throne, and Charles I. was beheaded (Cheers.) He that was engaged in a good cause knew no fear ; but he whose cause was bad would be daunted by a feather. He had seen a hundred thousand brave men tremble at the sight of a constable's staff (Laughter.) Let us (said the hon. member in conclusion)—let us go to the verge of the law, but never violate it to injure any man ; but woe to those who violate the law to injure us (Cheers.)

After some words from Mr. O'CONNOR.

Mr. ATTWOOD withdrew, leaving the petition still in the cart, and the delegates proceeded to find room for it at the foot of the staircase.—*Globe, May 8.*

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILROAD.

Two public experiments have been tried upon Clegg's atmospheric principle of propelling carriages ; the first took place last week, and the second yesterday, both at the Ironworks of Mr. Samuda, Southwark. The former was made before a select party of the Nobility, Members of Parliament and men of science, amongst whom were ---the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, Lord Howick, Marquis of Sligo, Lord Stuart de Rothesay, Lord Burghersh, Right Hon. Poulett Thomson, Hon. W. Temple, Duke de Regina, Count d'Orsay, Admiral Sir C. Ogle, Mr. Praed, M.P.,, Mr. Standish, M.P., ; Messrs. J. Lyon, Goldsmid, Ricardo, Dick, Halifax, Clayton, Johnson, Esqrs., James Bonfit, Esq., of Paris, Capt. Martyn. and several other noblemen and gentlemen. This trial was made on an ascent of one in thirty feet, with a pipe of 3⅞ inches diameter, and 110 feet length. This was exhausted by the air-pump, which was attached to the ordinary steam-engine belonging to the works. A cock was placed close to the pipes, to separate them from the pump when required, for the purpose of clearly ascertaining any leakage in the pipe itself ; a vacuum guage was attached to each end of the pipe, to ascertain the time that would be required to obtain an equal vacum throughout its whole length. On this trial the carriages were loaded not only with 1,500 weight of iron, but also with the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Sligo, Lord Howick, Lord Burghersh Mr. Poulett Thomson, etc, who were carried about 150 feet in ten seconds of time. Yesterday, Sir R. Peel, Bart., Sir G. Clerk, C. S. Lefevre, R. Godson, J. S. Pakington, J. G. Heathcote, Prince Pozzo di Borgo, S. Taylor, Esq. M. Hummelauer, chargé d'affaires, of Austria, Col. Robinson, and several other gentlemen, conversant in scientific discoveries, were present. Several of the visitors, after closely inspecting the machinery, and getting an insight into the principle, seated themselves in the carriages, and were carried up the inclined plane (one foot in 30), at a velocity of about 30 miles an hour. The locomotive engine of a steam-carriage could not force its way up a plain of that inclination, even without any train of passengers or merchandise. There are five very great advantages attached to the new power--viz., freedom from smoke, no danger of fire, or of being capsized off the rails, none of those incessant noises, or of that disagreeable vibration so justly complained of by the passengers by the present railways ; besides which, the expense of forming these roads would not be more than one-fourth of the present outlay, and they can be carried along the side of an ordinary turnpike-road without destroying or disfiguring the beauty of the country, as the present clumsy and unscientific railroad system does so wantonly. We understand that this plan is to be tried upon a line of three miles to prove its efficacy. The following details will give some idea of the plan now under consideration :--

Several plans have been projected for propelling carriages on railroads by atmospheric pressure, hitherto, however, without success, The first of these was Mr. Vallance's original notion of shooting the passengers and carriages from London to Brighton inside a large pipe, exhausted of air by a pump at the other extremity. One disadvantage of this project, which probably did not occur to the inventor, was, that unless the distance was certain of being accomplished within three minutes, all the passengers would be dead from want of air before they arrived at their destination. A great improvement was afterwards made on this plan of applying atmospheric pressure as a locomotive power, by adopting a much smaller pipe, and permitting the carriages to run on the outside. In this plan a piston, about three feet in diameter, was placed inside the pipe, and it was connected with the leading carriage by a strong iron arm, which passed through a slit at the top of the tube. This slit was proposed to be covered over by an air-tight band, passing round a wheel, which would enable the carriages to move along. The exhaustion of air was to be produced by large air pumps worked by steam-engines, at stations about five miles apart. Several scientific men thought highly of this project, but, in carrying it into practice, it was found that the band over the slit was quite inadequate to keep the pipe sufficiently air-tight to produce any locomotive effect. Another improvement has since been introduced, which promises to remedy the defects of the former, and to render this mode of locomotion really available. It is apparently the same as the last-named plan ; the chief difference, however, consists in the manner of filling up the slit at the top of the pipes, so as to make them perfectly air-tight. The following description of the invention, though perhaps not so clear as to give a very correct notion of the mode of operation, will suffice to show the principle on which it depends, and the effects calculated to result :—This invention is styled " Clegg's Patent Atmospheric Railway," and is, both in its original motive power, and also in its application to machinery, altogether different from the present railroad system ; for this is worked by stationary steam-engines, apart from each other from two to five miles, according to the nature of the country—two engines being fixed at each station, one for the up, another for the down train, excepting on long inclined planes, where only one is required. The power of these engines varies according to the gradients and traffic; for supposing the trafic to be 2,500 tons per day or 1,250 tons each way, and the velocity required to be 35 miles each hour, the average power employed on the line would be equal to six horse per mile. The size of the engines will vary from 6 to 25 horse power, according to the gradients. This power is communicated to the train by means of a main, or pipe laid between the rails, which is exhausted by air-pumps, worked by the engines. The pipe is divided into lengths or sections, varying according to the respective distance of the engines, by valves, which are opened by the train as it goes along, and a space is left between each section with proper slidings for stopping the train when necessary. The pipe suited to the above-mentioned traffic would be *ten inches*, and *no more*, in diameter. A piston is fitted to the pipe in such a manner that it will slide therein air-tight ; the pressure on the back of this piston (when the pipe is exhausted to the degree required for the steepest ascents) will produce a vaccuum equal to a column of mercury 20 inches high. An available tractive force of 714 pounds is thus obtained, which will draw a train weighing 13 tons up an inclined plane of one foot in 50 ; and, with engines of the above power, the train can be impelled at the rate of 35 miles per hour, and the sections of the pipe exhausted with sufficient rapidity to admit of a train being dispatched each way every ten minutes ; or, allowing for all possible delay, four trains each way may be dispatched per hour, giving total of 2,496 tons per day. To the first, or driving, carriage of the train, an arm from the piston is attached. This arm passes through an opening about an inch and a half wide, extending the whole length of the pipe, on its upper surface, and this opening is covered by a valve, the nature of which constitutes the peculiarity of Mr. Clegg's system ; this opening is, by a simple and efficacious contrivance, rendered completely air-tight. The construction and action of this valve cannot be clearly explained without a reference to diagrams or models. The main pipe is put together with deep socket-joints ; in each of these an annular space is left, about the middle of the packing, which is filled with a fluid, and thus any leakage of air into the pipe prevented.---(Art Union.)

" IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Her Majesty's packet *Spey* arrived last night at Falmouth. We learn that on 12th February, when the *Spey*, Lieut. R. B. James, Commander, was endeavouring to work the outer shoal off Vera Cruz, she observed a large steamer about two miles distant, running down towards an American merchant brig, and when within about a mile and a-half, the *Spey* hoisted her ensign and pendant, but for more than a quarter of an hour the steamer took no notice whatever of the packet, or the compliment paid. The commander suspecting that it was one of the French blockading squadron, ordered a long brass nine-pounder to be got ready, and in less than a minute, by way of a broad hint, sent a shot across his bows, about 40 yards a-head of him. In a short time up went the French ensign and pendant, with a gun to leeward. If the colours had not been shown, the next shot would have been much better directed. Although the *Spey* is a packet, yet she is in every respect a vessel of war—whose ensign and pendant must be respected, and not treated with contumely by any nation in the universe. The *Spey* remained at Vera Cruz 13 days, detained three days over her time by a strong norther. Her dates are anterior to the last received.—Standard.

DISTURBANCES AT PARIS.

The following are some further particulars of the disturbances of yesterday, which we collect from our morning contemporaries and from an eye-witness :—An account of what was going on was sent with all speed in the afternoon to the Etat-Major of the National Guard, but Marshal Gerard was dining out, General Jacqueminot is at Pau, and general Rampon was in the country ; consequently Colonel Falmont took upon him to order the drums to beat to arms. At the same time this was done spontaneously by several legions of national guards. The post in the Marché St. Jean was attacked and one of the soldiers killed ; and we understand that four were killed at the post of the Palais de Justice, besides the officer. A superior officer of the Line, was at a later hour wounded in the heel by a ball. Among the gunsmiths shops forcibly entered nearly all those on the Quai de Mégisserie, and that of M. Armand in the Rue du Roule, are to be counted. The rapidity with which the barricades were formed was wonderful, and the most formidable was that at the corner of the Rue aux Fers in the Rue Saint Denis. It was constructed of tables shutters planks, and baskets brought from the Marche des Innocens. The damage done to the stalls in this market is very great nearly all of them having been carried off. The Halle au Poisson, etc., is also much injured. At night-fall several litters bearing wounded men were seen in the immediate neighbourhood of the Porte Saint Denis. Most of the theatres remained shut. That of the Varietes was opened, but before 8 o'clock it was cleared again. The Opera and the Theatre du Palais Royal were the only ones that continued their performances.—It is said that warning had been given in the morning to the Prefect of Police that his hotel would be attacked during the day, and three o'clock was mentioned. The Prefect it is said, did not attach much weight to the information, but took notwithstanding measures of precaution and had a quantity of amunition ready collected.

A great many of the rioters have been arrested with arms in their hands. This morning there were ten confined at the Mayory of the third arrondissement and six at that of the fourth. Only one among them appears to be a man in easy circumstances. He was taken in a cabriolet with the weapon he had with him. An officier of the 7th regiment of the line sent with a detachment of his men to reinforce the post of the Mayory of the fourth Arrondissement was killed in carrying the barricade in the Rue Saint-Denis, and three of the men were wounded. The 4th legion of the National Guards had one of its grenadiers, dangerously wounded and others of the guards more or less so.

On the Place des Italiens, close to the Boulevard des Italiens, Lieutenant-Colonel Pelion, Aide de Camp to the Minister of War, was attacked, about nine o'clock yesterday evening, by a small party of insurgents, and wounded by two shots fired at him.

The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, attended by a numerous staff, at an early hour, rode along the line of the Boulevards and through the central quarters of the capital.

We have no accurate means of ascertaining the numbers killed or wounded on either side : 37 wounded persons we are informed have been received at the Hotel Dieu viz. 4 municipal guards ; 2 national guards 8 soldiers of the line ; 2 women and 21 workmen. Of this number 5 have suffered amputation. In general the wounds are severe. Eleven of the wounded have died. The soldiers belong either to the 28th or 21st regiments. The last has suffered most. There are about 76 in the hospitals of La Pitie, St. Louis, and La Charite. Eleven killed remained at the Concierge rie and nine at the Hotel de Ville.

This morning all the shops in the Rue St. Honore towards the Palais Royal, those along the Quays, and in all the quarters near the Marché aux Innocens remain closed. All the barricades have been removed, and most of the troops had either been withdrawn to their barracks to rest, or else did not appear. Some isolated shots were heard near the centre of the insurrection this morning, but their cause is not accurately known. A National Guard was disarmed of his sabre in the Marché des Innocens, and a Municipal Guard, trying to get it back from the man who had seiz d it, was badly wounded. No further disturbances, that we have heard of, have occurred. The National Guards are in strong force at the various Mairies and in other parts of the capital.

Being Monday, a more than ordinary number of the lower classes were seen in the disturbed quarters, engaged in looking on, and discussing the disturbances, but, were it not that valuable lives have been unhappily sacrificed in this wretched *échauffouree*, thi attempt of a handful of desperados to disturb the public tranquillity could only be regarded with *contempt* ; as it is, not the slightest apprehension prevails of its instant repression, and the punishment of the guilty.—*Standard, 15th May.*

STATE OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Although England cannot be compared with Spain in the destitution of means of social improvement, yet, in the application of these means, our country evinces much energy wasted, large funds perverted, and glorious opportunities ostentatiously neglected. Everybody says that the state of national education in England is disgraceful to our age and country ; but nobody has the moral courage to grapple with the evil and apply the remedy. The country is waiting for the minister, and the minister is waiting for the country, but Time stands still for neither ; while parties are squabbling about minute points, most, if not all of them, indifferent to the question at issue, an entire generation is slipping from our hands, and millions, ready and anxious to be trained in the paths of virtue, are delivered over to the demoralizing influence of the depraved and the vicious.—*Foreign Monthly Review.*

STATE OF CANADA.

States are like children—in their infancy they are weak, and incapable of " walking alone," they are obliged to lean for support upon some older country able and willing to defend them ; but, by little and little, as their population, their commerce, and their resources increase, they begin to throw off their nursery clothes, and demand privileges more extended ; and still, as they progress, they contrive to throw off the shackles which the parent country has imposed upon them, until at last they declare they are able to do for themselves, that they are arrived at maturity and will be independent. To this stage the Canadians are fast approaching. They are not yet quite strong enough to form a separate nation ; but yet " a little while" and the time will come.—*Monthly Magazine.*

RATIFICATION OF THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The *New Orleans Bulletin* of April 10 contains the following :---" By the arrival of the steam-ship *Méteor*, from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican government. The subjoined documents explain so fully all the circumstances of the case, as to render comment unnecessary. Extract from a letter, dated Vera Cruz, April 2 :---

" All the difficulties between France and Mexico have been terminated to mutual satisfaction. The conduct of Admiral Baudin during the whole course of hostilities has been highly praiseworthy, and in the negotiations, while advancing the interests of France, he treated the Mexican government with the utmost deference, and spared it even the shadow of any humiliation that might wound her *amour propre*. Vera Cruz had resumed its activity. The confidence of the inhabitants in Admiral Baudin is such, that the debates in Congress having made them fear for a while that the treaty concluded by the Plenipotentiaries at Vera Cruz would not be entirely ratified, they were all determined to hoist the French flags and place themselves under the protection of the Admiral. The ratification arrived, however, at last, on the 25th. It was full and satisfactory. An imposing ceremony took place on the 27th for the funeral services of the French who had died during the expedition."

Here follow the details of the ceremony. All the French in the harbour, all the Mexican authorities, among others General Guadolope Victoria one of the signers of the treaty, Admiral Baudin, and Abbe Audruze, were present at the ceremony. Abbé Audruze delivered a funeral discourse over the deceased, full of eloquence and beauty.

" ORDER OF THE DAY.

" Frigate Nereide, Port of Vera Cruz, March 28.

" The Admiral announces to the officers and soldiers of the squadron and garrison of Ulloa, that he has just received from the Mexican government the ratification of the treaty of peace, concluded on the 9th of the month, between France and Mexico. The conditions were such as were required by the Admiral. The Cabinet of Mexico has abandoned the operations it intended carrying into effect ; the doubts which had arisen respecting the sincerity of the government have been entirely dissipated. The Admiral, as the interpreter of the generous and benevolent intentions of France, has imposed very moderate conditions upon Mexico. The object of the expedition is, however, obtained. Mexico pays an indemnification of three millions of francs to those of our compatriots who had claims against her previous to the war. The necessary guarantees for the future safety of the persons and property of the French, have been obtained. The amount of the indemnification to be paid to those who have suffered loss by the law of expulsion, shall be settled by arbitration. Our commerce in Mexico will hereafter be on the same footing as that of the most favoured nations. In consequence of peace, the fortress of Ulloa will be restored to Mexico This restitution will take place in the beginning of the ensuing month. The squadron will then return to France, with the exception of a few vessels intended to remain in the neighbourhood. Sailors, cannoneers, miners ---each of you, in quitting the coast of Mexico, will feel the satisfaction of having co-operated in a service useful and glorious to France. The country against which you have fought, which you could have greatly injured, from which you have nevertheless abstained, will feel grateful for your moderation and your generosity. And your Admiral will always be happy to bear testimony to the spirit of order and subordination, the courage and the devotion you have exhibited throughout this expedition.

" CHARLES BAUDIN.
" DAVID."

Intelligence from the interior of Mexico states that Santa Anna received 300,000 dollars from the merchants of Mexico for signing the treaty-(Standard.) " No ministry had been formed in Paris on Tuesday. The late events in this couutry, however, cannot fail to have an early and powerful effect in relieving the King of the French from his long protracted embarrassment.---(Standard.)

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Semaphore* of Marseilles writes on the 16th ultimo.:—" The Viceroy has been indisposed for several days, and, though his illness is not serious, he has postponed his journey into Lower Egypt. The reception which Boghos Bey met with from the Pacha is worthy of notice. When the Bey arrived all the courtiers were sent to meet him on alighting, and when he entered the presence Mehemet Ali rose from his seat to receive him, embraced him, and walked with one arm over the Bey's shoulder to the Divan. By this treatment of his Christian Minister, the Pacha wished to show that he distinguished men according to their services, and not by their religion. Gaetani Bey, the Vice-Bey's Spanish physician, having made a vow while on his journey to Fazoglou, that if he returned in safety he would celebrate a solemn mass, applied to have the ceremony performed at the convent of the Holy Land at Cairo. This was granted, but it got abroad that the Christians were about to put up solemn thinksgivings for the safe return of the Vice-Roy, and on Sunday, the 9th, the day appointed, the church, which was decorated with unusual splendour, was crowded with Jews and Turks of all ranks, including government officers, who showed during the performance of the service a respect and demeanour which might be taken as an example by Christians. The collection during the celebration produced a considerable sum, including many pieces of gold. The Catholic Consuls were of course present. —Said Bey has just arrived from Cairo, but his journey to Europe is no longer talked of ; the critical state of affairs having induced him to renounce his intention.—M. Defontclaire, the failure of whose banking-house is known, has been convicted of simple bankruptcy, and sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 months.

The following are extracts from the Constantionple correspondence of the *Sémaphore* of Marseilles, dated 17th ultimo:—" The Sultan has sent orders for the recall of Reschid Pacha.—An ordinance has been just issued imposing a land-tax, a charge upon the people hitherto unknown in Turkey. All real proporty is to pay a duty, not in proportion to its value or produce, but according to the social position of the proprietors, who are divided into three classes. At present this imposition takes a range of from 15 to 60 piastres, a sum sufficiently moderate ; but there is every reason to apprehend that it will be annually increased. The measure is general, and extends to the Christian subjects of the Sultan as well as to the Mahometans.—We learn from Tauris, under the date of March 20th, that the assauging policy of Russia has restored an apparent calm to the kingdom of Persia, but that the states on its southern boundary are much agitated, and that the English have been repelled wherever they have made their appearance.—The plague has appeared at Varna, and all arrivals from that town are subjected to a rigorous quarantine."—Other latters from Constantinople, quoted by the Smyrna papers, contradict the statement that the English tariff of customs had been signed.

A letter from Malta of the 20th ult. says—" According to accounts from Constantinople the Turkish fleet will not be ready to leave the Arsenal before the end of April, and then it is believed it will not cruise in the Mediterranean. Capt. Walker, the only English officer remaining in the Sultan's service, has been directing the fitting out of the ship which is to carry the flag of the Capitan Pacha. On the 15th an English squadron, commanded by Commodore Hyde Parker and comprising the *Rodney*, *Bellerophon*, and *Talavera*, of the line, and the *Castor* frigate, sailed for the Adriatic, Corfu and Patras, whence it will return and rejoin Admiral Stopford. Reports are current that disturbances have broken out in Corfu, but the chief object of the commodore's appearance off Patras is to support by his presence the claims made by Sir E. Lyons, the British Minister at Athens, in behalf of some Ionian subjects."

We quote the following from the *Débats*:---" The *Globe* and other English papers give accounts from Buenos Ayres which are far from being in accord with those which we have received from good authority at Monte Video.---The following, without speaking of the blockade to which the Argentine republic is subjected, is the present situation of its Governor Rosas. General Riviara, President of the republic of Uruguay (Monte Video), has marched against him with 2000 men. The province of Corrientes in Buenos Ayres has revolted from Rosas and placed 4000 men at the command of Riviera. The numerous Argentinians, who had taken refuge at Monte Video within the last year from the sanguinary and capricious conduct of Rosas, are forming themselves into corps and preparing to attempt the deliverance of their country. Is it therefore probable that Rosas, thus surrounded by powerful euldmies and by natives exasperated by his tyranny, shoneflatter himself with the hope of *compelling the French admiral to raise the blookade and even capture some of his ships*? Is it not on the contrary quite evident that his fall is inevitable ? That by his excesses he has alienated all civilised Europe, and by his insolent rejection of our ultimatum in October last has exhausted the forbearance of France, and deprived himself of all hope o safety through any mediation ?"

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